

THE TIMES

Taking fireworks
out of the
back garden, page 14

Leading US group warns Mr Ford: 'New York default could bankrupt us'

Signs of a serious ripple effect from New York City's problems came yesterday when the amendment by The Consolidated Co, one of the largest utility companies

in America, that it might become bankrupt if New York City defaulted on its bonds. The company has sent a telegram to President Ford giving warning that "it could not survive for long if it continued to serve a bankrupt city".

Threat to power supplies

It added in its message to Mr Ford that "we should not be placed in a position where our choices are either to disconnect essential utility service to the city and state, or to withhold taxes we now annually pay the city and state or to ourselves slip into insolvency".

Most of the questions at the Senate hearing concentrated on the economic impact of New York going bankrupt.

Dr Burns said that he is now keeping a daily log on what is happening in financial markets, but that he has still not reached the point where he believes he should change his mind about opposing Federal government assistance to the city.

He admitted, however, that what happens after the city goes bankrupt will to some degree depend on luck.

Dr Burns urged the senators to move quickly to enact changes in the bankruptcy laws as proposed by President Ford. He said that New York State could not default on its bonds if it moved swiftly to raise state taxes.

Dr Burns maintained that it was a major blunder for the state to try to rescue the city last month by just borrowing on the city's behalf without raising taxes at the same time.

Dr Burns went on to suggest that default by the city would have an impact at all on the foreign exchange markets.

He had held many telephone conversations with leading European financiers who are not at all worried about the dollar and the New York City crisis and who share his view that the "recent weakness in the dollar's rate is due to interest rate factors alone."

"I believe if New York City defaults then New York State's problems would be eased as the state would be free of the albatross it hung around its neck by coming to the aid of the city," he said.

Finally, Dr Burns said he would oppose a continuation of the 1975 tax cuts into next year and would only support President Ford's proposed \$28,000m of tax cuts if matched

Chrysler chief places onus of rescue on UK government

By Maurice Corina and Edward Townsend

Chrysler Corporation of America yesterday placed the responsibility for securing the future of its car and lorry manufacturing operations in Britain on the Government.

The responsibility for Chrysler continuing operations in Britain was placed firmly on the Government yesterday when Mr John Riccardo, the corporation's chairman met Mr Eric Varley.

Permanent Secretary at the Department of Industry, held exploratory talks with company representatives in preparation for a late afternoon meeting between Mr Varley and Mr Riccardo.

Last night Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, adjourned his highly confidential talks with Mr John Riccardo, the corporation's chairman, with the understanding that they would resume when his divided Cabinet colleagues had agreed to some practical proposals.

With trade unions representing Chrysler United Kingdom's 27,000 workers growing increasingly angry and anxious, the Department of Industry issued a brief statement on yesterday's meeting at Chequers between the Prime Minister and a Chrysler team led by Mr Riccardo.

In between, the Chrysler chief apparently visited the City and is believed to have lunch with his banking advisers, Sir G. Warburg, who were also represented at the Chequers talks by his chairman, Sir Eric Roll.

During the crucial hour-long negotiation between Mr Varley and Mr Riccardo, it is thought that the Chrysler Corporation made a number of suggestions for helping its United Kingdom subsidiary, for which it is providing temporary cash support.

The statement said: "The financial position of the United Kingdom subsidiary was discussed in some detail and the Secretary of State said he would hope to be in a position to discuss the whole situation further with Mr Riccardo in the near future."

Earlier, the Commons was told by Mr Wilson: "I would not want to underestimate the gravity of the situation. Nothing I heard last night would cause me to do so."

Chrysler executives had explained the reasons and the implications for their continued operation in Britain.

The Prime Minister was speaking against the background of a flurry of meetings, with Whitehall and Chrysler maintaining an official secrecy in the struggle to save the Hunter-Avenger-imp car concern, now making big losses.

Yesterday, top civil servants, led by Mr Peter Carey, Second

Police swoop on foreign journalists in Angola

From Nicholas Ashford

Scenes of foreign visitors, including the entire international press corps which is in Luanda for the independence of Angola next week, were hauled from their hotel beds at gun point early today. A number of people were detained for several hours in a local prison before being released.

The operation, which was carried out by the forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), reflects the growing state of tension in the capital. The two rival organisations, the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), which have joined forces against the MPLA, appear to be pressing ahead successfully with their attacks, particularly in the south.

A complete breakdown of internal communications, together with the withdrawal of all Portuguese forces from the interior of the country, makes it impossible to find out what the military situation is.

There were reports in the capital today that the town of Benguela, which is only 12 miles from the important port of Lobito, at the head of the Benguela railway, is the main objective of the FNLA/Unita advance. Its capture would be a serious blow to the MPLA.

What is certain is that the ceasefire, which was supposed to have been in effect since last Saturday morning, has collapsed completely. Last night there was heavy fighting again along the northern front which had been quiet since Friday. Artillery firing could be heard from the capital and, according to informed sources, the MPLA won some territory to the north of the Bengo river, about 18 miles outside the capital.

However, Portuguese officials were still hopeful that the three warring groups might yet hold peace talks in Kampala.

The raids on hotel rooms began some time after midnight. Police went through all the main hotels systematically, arousing guests from their beds.

I was awakened at 4.30 am with a loud knocking on the door. When I opened it two Africans in civilian clothes burst into the room brandishing automatic pistols. They were followed by two uniformed men armed with light machine guns. I was forced to get dressed at gun point while the soldiers conducted a cursory search of my room.

They were then taken downstairs and made to wait in the hotel lobby for about three hours. Eventually, having inspected my press credentials, they allowed me to return to my room.

Other journalists were not so fortunate. Some who were staying in a neighbouring hotel, including the correspondents of The New York Times and Le Monde, were taken away and kept in cells until about 10 am.

Continued on page 17, col 1

Labour cautious in devolution choice

Labour MPs yesterday stated a cautious attitude to the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament when they chose Dr Mabon for their leader.

Dr Mabon, approach to the question of devolution was a key issue in the election campaign. Dr Mabon, who was elected as MP for Glasgow, Central, said that he was not in favour of devolution.

plans to show film
ite judge's warning

plans to repeat the showing of the film on Saturday of a judge's warning that it contained "which may amount to contempt of court". The provision deals with

ing-off plan
thara

Secretary of the United Nations, said to have a plan for a "soft" period in an attempt to resolve the Spanish crisis. It is hoped that Nations could set up a research fund, from which to allow negotiations between Spain and

Fromme
es plea

Fromme, accused of assassinating Ford, announced yesterday that he had pleaded "no" to the charge.

once blow

Assurance yesterday that it had kept new business. held yesterday at the end of Trade to company's future. Life- in 1964, has no share in the company's future. Its shareholders are members, or member

15 criticism of the Arch- deval, from the Bishop and others setting up Gordon Hamilton in research fund, from rigity and others des: President Ford's ngladesh

1 on the rehabilitation hn Martin: Charles de Welsh Drama Com- uron: Beran; Ned Roger's Last Summ rk's Theatre; Paul girted at the Leipzig

es 9 and 14 es that Mr Ford's ges will make the campaign even trick: Brogan char- rise in American r Donald Rumsfeld v says rebellion is not chieve the real aims

Prisoners in Ulster to be freed earlier

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

A scheme conditionally to release all convicted prisoners in Northern Ireland, except those serving life sentences, after half their terms was announced in the Commons last night by Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. It would apply to all prisoners, whether or not they had special category status, but would be subject to good behaviour while in prison.

Mr Rees told the House that any prisoner released under the scheme who committed a further serious offence before the full term of his original sentence had expired would be liable to serve the balance in addition to any other penalty the court might impose. At present, prisoners are released unconditionally after serving two thirds of their sentences.

Mr Rees emphasized that there would be no change in the procedure for the 97 pri- soners serving life sentences. Their cases would continue to be reviewed in consultation with the trial judge and the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.

The secretary of State, who was moving an Amendment Order to the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1973, adding the Ulster Volunteer Force to the list of prohibited organisations, said that 1975 had brought totally different set of difficulties for the security forces. What was happening in Ulster was gangsterism: there was no other word for it.

He told MPs of a widespread belief in Northern Ireland that at some time there would be an amnesty. Some thought the special category status reinforced that belief. "I wish to make it clear beyond peradventure," Mr Rees went on, "that there will be no amnesty. Those who purport to believe that bombing and murder with a convenient political label means that they will receive an amnesty tragically mislead themselves."

An Order in Council asking the House to approve his proposals would be presented early in the new session of Parliament, he said. The scheme would be introduced on a phased basis over a period of four months from March 1, 1976, to become fully effective by next July.

The effect of the scheme and of the new prison building programme, Mr Rees said, would enable him to end the special category status. To cheer from both sides of the House, he told MPs that no prisoners sentenced for crimes committed after March 1, 1976, would be allowed to claim special category status. Those people would serve their sentences in cells instead of compounds.

The position in Northern Ireland and the steps he had announced strengthened him in his resolve to release all remaining detainees by Christmas, unless matters changed fundamentally. He would resort to detention again only if he had to do so to protect society.

From the Tory front bench, Mr Airey Neave wondered why the Provisional Sinn Féin as the political wing of the Provisional IRA, was not to be proscribed along with the Ulster Volunteer Force.

Other Irish news, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 10



Mr Elliot Richardson, United States Ambassador, discussing his appointment as Secretary of Commerce yesterday. Report, page 8.

Britain 'hiding size of butter mountain'

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

A West German consumer group yesterday blamed artificially high demand for butter in Britain for disguising the size of the EEC surplus.

The Consumers' Working Group said in Bonn that an export subsidy worth the equivalent of 25p a lb had enabled British shoppers to buy butter for the same price as margarine, or even less. Consumption of butter in Britain would fall by more than 100,000 tons a year if prices there rose to the level elsewhere in the EEC.

The group said that that figure should be added to the total of more than 250,000 tons quoted for intervention stocks throughout the Community.

In addition to the intervention stocks totalling about a million tons of skim milk, the Community was disposing of a "hidden surplus" of that commodity through cheap exports to non-member states or for use in animal feeds, the group added.

Mr Paul Pegden-Smith, products director of the Dairy

Five die, 14 injured as 190-ton molten metal explodes at blast furnace

From Ronald Kershaw
Scunthorpe

An explosion in a 190-ton ladle of molten iron at the British Steel Corporation's Appleby Frodingham complex at Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, caused five deaths and injured 14 workers early yesterday. One of the five died in the special burns unit at a Sheffield hospital later.

The explosion tore a gaping hole in the 40ft-high roof of the South Ironworks building. Sir Mount Finnis, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, who visited the plant after the explosion, said an inquiry had begun. First examinations, he added, pointed to the failure of some part of the blast furnace, allowing water to reach the ladle of molten metal.

"The water from one of the cooling pans ran into the ladle already filled with iron. The water met the hot metal and this formed steam and a trap was created. In normal circumstances the water would have boiled off but it did not have free exposure to the air, and that caused the explosion."

The theory is that the sudden rush of water from a fractured cooling pipe on the outside of the blast furnace hit the molten metal with such force that it was trapped beneath the surface and formed steam, which exploded the white-hot metal.

The explosion, it was thought, would have gone upwards, scattering liquid iron over the shop floor and the men working there. The blast shot pipework into the air, and one of the men was killed and blew down a wall.

Mr Andrew Taylor, a furnace-man, of Ashfield caravan site, near Scunthorpe, said that before 3 am he was talking to a group of men about 30 yards from the torped-shaped ladle used to carry molten iron to another part of the complex for steelmaking.

He added: "As I turned to walk away there was an explosion and I felt hot coke and iron hit me, so I ran into the control cabin, which was on fire. The keeper ran in on fire. We got his clothes off and then I got out and ran. He said he was lucky to be alive: 'The rest of the men were burnt from top to bottom. I was trying to get away when I saw a young lad in front of me. He was burnt from head to foot. We could not do anything to help him, just wait for the ambulance.'"

During the rescue Mr Dennis Turner, aged 59, head of the Appleby Frodingham fire ser-

Firework firm recalls rockets

Benwell Fireworks last night called urgently for the return of thousands of rockets which might explode in the ground.

The company said the possibility of a fault in the Chinese-made Double Grade Rocket No 5, for which it is the distributor, had come to light on Monday after an incident in Birmingham. Seven out of 65 rockets tested later by Benwell, with government inspectors, exploded at ground level.

The company said the fuse burnt for five seconds, long enough for anyone to withdraw. Garden fireworks, page 14

When completed this form should be sent not to your bank but to: Room 1, Oxfam, Oxford. Thank you. P.O. GIRO 8020200.

*Delete where applicable.

Send up a firework and you give a child a fleeting moment of pleasure.

Send up this coupon and you help a child in some hungry corner of the world towards a whole new future.

Just 1% of your income (£1 a month if you earn £2,400 a year) would give invaluable aid to our schemes for improving children's diets. And for increasing mothers' knowledge of nutrition.

The coupon is simply an instruction to your bank to pay regularly whatever sum you choose to Oxfam's work. You can, of course, cancel it at any time by contacting your bank.

Please send it now. The money you give Oxfam doesn't just go up in smoke.

To: The Manager Date 19
Bank Name
Bank Address
Please pay Oxfam £ every month/year*
Starting on (date) until further notice.
Name (Block letters please)
Address
Signature TTS/11/G

2, 4, 6	Crossword	28	Sale Room	15
7, 8, 9	Diary	14	Science	17
10, 11	Engagements	14	Sport	12, 27
12, 13	Features	9, 14	TV & Radio	27
14, 15	Law Report	22	Theatre, etc	11
16, 17	Letters	25	25 Years Ago	16
18, 19	Obituary	16	Universities	16
20, 21	Parliament	10	Weather	16
22, 23	Premium Bonds	16	Wills	16

son on January 1 in succession to Mr P. Nicholls.

US operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

HOME NEWS

Iron and steel production at risk in dispute over 10 men's pay, inquiry is told

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Staff

The British Steel Corporation said yesterday that there was a serious threat to iron and steel production in England and Wales unless a dispute over the wages of 10 vital workers at Llanwern steelworks, South Wales, was settled soon.

The dispute has prevented the opening of Britain's biggest blast furnace, costing £27m and said to be the most advanced in Europe.

The corporation delivered the warning at the opening of a two-day inquiry into the dispute, set up in London by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Mr Gordon Sambrook, managing director, personnel, social and regional policy, said there were serious implications for the country and saw in the dispute "almost a microcosm of the difficulties facing Britain."

"We have low productivity, antagonism between employers and employees, unremunerated capital and power bargaining."

He advised strongly against obtaining "peace at any price"

on the ground that other steel workers might respond with high claims. If steel prices had to be increased again some of the corporation's business would be at risk and other industries would lose their competitiveness, thus further jeopardizing the fight against inflation.

The dispute is over the wages of 10 workers at No 3 furnace, which has not been operated since being completed at the end of last year as part of a £100m modernization programme. The management fears the settlement should influence demands from other workers and hazard its whole £300m investment programme.

The National Union of Blast-furnacemen said the "stupid" increase in productivity "at the new furnace entitled them to more money, and that keeps at No 3 furnace a deserved higher wages than workers at the other two furnaces at Llanwern. The management said that would upset wage structures."

The management said it had offered £85 basic, rising to almost £95 with bonuses and the inclusion of a July pay deal.

The NUB said it wanted £100 for the keepers, rising to £115 when the plant is in full operation.

Mr Sambrook said: "If we are in an area where might is right, I wonder what is going to happen in a £5,000m development strategy? I cannot see that succeeding."

Mr Hector Smith, secretary of the NUB, said: "We have suffered for about 97 years and we want a public acknowledgment of the job we do. If we do not get it now we will get it soon, because we are sick of it."

His members worked in one of the most demanding environments. "We are not saying we are more deserving than other workers, but we will not be regarded as less than others in the industry. We resent the corporation's suggestion that a decline in our membership is a major factor in determining our response to management proposals."

"We want a rate of pay that recognizes the extra responsibility involved for those working at No 3 furnace. The increased productivity must be

acknowledged in tangible terms, but the present offer does not match it at all."

The corporation said the furnace was ready for operation in February but the union maintain that it should be after the main course of the dispute has been overcome before it can be fired. No 3 furnace, with a capacity of 35,000 tonnes a week, will raise the combined potential of the three Llanwern furnaces to 66,000 tonnes.

In written evidence, it suggested that the union had not adhered to recognized dispute procedures. The union responded by accusing the management of hypocrisy and inflexibility.

Mr Smith said: "We feel the BSC in general have not shown sufficient regard and respect for the contribution made by blast furnace men. My members are often made to feel inferior in dealings with management and that our job is a high degree of physical effort with a minute amount of mental work; that we are all brain and no brawn."

The corporation said it saw no possibility of ending the dispute through an increase in its final pay offer.

Prince stirs controversy over loyal toast

By Craig Seton

The refusal of the Prince of Wales to propose the loyal toast after the main course of the banquet on Monday, and his insistence that it should be after the sweet course in the traditional manner, has divided the Guild of Professional Toastmasters.

The guild hopes to resolve the dilemma, which has worried the organization for many years, at an executive meeting today. The members are likely to agree that members of the Royal Family at dinner should normally be asked to propose the toast after the main course.

Mr Ivor Spencer, president of the guild, called the meeting when a telephone canvass of the 14 members showed that toastmasters were unable to decide whether to stick to tradition or accept the modern trend as inevitable.

Mr Spencer suggested, however, that the Prince "was a bit wrong" in insisting at the silver jubilee dinner of the Lord's Taverners that the loyal toast should be proposed after the sweet course.

He said: "Prince Charles is a stickler for tradition, but the modern trend at 85 per cent of dinners and banquets is for the loyal toast to be given after the main course. This is so that people can smoke after the main course, because people are smoking more than ever."

He believed that the committee meeting would reach a compromise. They would follow the modern practice unless royalty was present, in which case the traditional course would be followed. Mr Spencer admitted that that raised a further difficulty: Princess Margaret liked to smoke, and he thought that when they were present, the loyal toast should be taken early.

Tradition should also be left unchanged at functions at the Guildhall, the Mansion House and other historic places, he said.

Explosives charge

Kevin Christopher Daniels, aged 18, of Worpole Road, Wimbledon, London, was remanded in custody until next Tuesday when he appeared at Guildford Juvenile court yesterday, charged under section 4 of the Explosives Substances Act with illegal possession of explosives.

By a Staff Reporter: A full-scale crash exercise was held at Gatwick airport, London, yesterday. More than 300 police, fire, ambulance and rescue services took part in a simulated crash procedure in which 107 injured passengers were to be dragged from blazing wreckage and treated.

But the hospital that would have to handle injured people, were there ever a crash at London's second airport, did not take part. Redhill General Hospital, eight miles away, decided that with its recent experience of bombings and bus crashes, and previous staff shortages, it should opt out.

There is another reason why the hospital need to take part in exercises to see how it would cope with an air disaster. The hospital's administrators say they already know one of the answers to such an exercise's questions.

"The hospital providing services for the second largest airport and the newest runway in the country is only able to cope by the Government's decision to outsource its facilities, spread over several miles. Local objections to the use of common land led to abandonment of the original scheme."

Eighteen months ago the district which contains that is the only one in the health region to have no new capital building, was told that a new general hospital would be started within two years.

Now, Mr Perona-Wright says, National Health Service organization and cash shortage have put the whole project back in the melting pot. "I think the final decision as to our priority will be decided by the new regional Health authority in December."

Meanwhile, Gatwick continues to be served by a large and recently opened terminal, a large and recently opened motorway, elaborate and carefully tested rescue services, and a local hospital service which will collapse if confronted with more than a few survivors of an air crash.

A planned new hospital has met an involved series of delays. Seven years ago a plan was ready to rebuild what are considered by the Government to be outdated and scattered facilities, spread over several miles. Local objections to the use of common land led to abandonment of the original scheme.

Two young Welshmen who daubed white paint on Caernarvon Castle early yesterday, in protest against the Queen's visit next Friday to present new colours to the Royal Welch Fusiliers, were caught by the police. A few hours later they were each fined £15 and ordered to pay £50 compensation at Caernarvon Magistrates' Court for causing criminal damage to the castle.

Garlick, aged 23, a stage manager and actor, of Bangor, and Gethin Clwyd, aged 20, a theological student, of Wrexham.

A weak trough of low pressure over England will move away slowly.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Wales, NE, NW and central N England, Lake District: Fog patches early, mainly dry, sunny; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, N Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

S and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Morey Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

Area forecasts: London, SE, E and central S. England, East Anglia, E. Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW England: Mainly dry and sunny; wind

We hate to see people wasting their money paying rent.

Our aim is to prevent this happening to as many people as possible.

And we are making progress.

To give you some idea, in 1914, the year the First World War started, only 10% of the homes in this country were owned by the people living in them.

Today the figure is 53% owner occupation.

And this year, 4 out of 5 of the home loans granted have come from building societies.

But there are more than a few people who live in rented houses and flats as a matter of course.

Originally, no doubt, they were in a position where it was the best option.

But now their situation has improved. Their income is higher or their outgoings are lower. But they haven't really focussed on the fact.

We feel that by encouraging those people who can afford to buy their own homes to do so, we're doing the best thing we can to help.

If you're one of those people and this advertisement causes you to consider the benefits of home ownership, it will have been well worth while.

But there's still plenty of room for improvement.

We've got a way to go before we catch up some other countries we could mention. The USA, for example, with 65% of its homes occupied by owners. And Canada and Australia with 67%.

However, we all know that old habits die hard in this country and a significant proportion of the population still expect to rent their homes.

And it must be admitted, there are many families who don't earn enough to pay an economic rent—let alone carry a home loan. They need all the help they can get. And there isn't enough rented housing to take care of them in many parts of the country.

Just think:

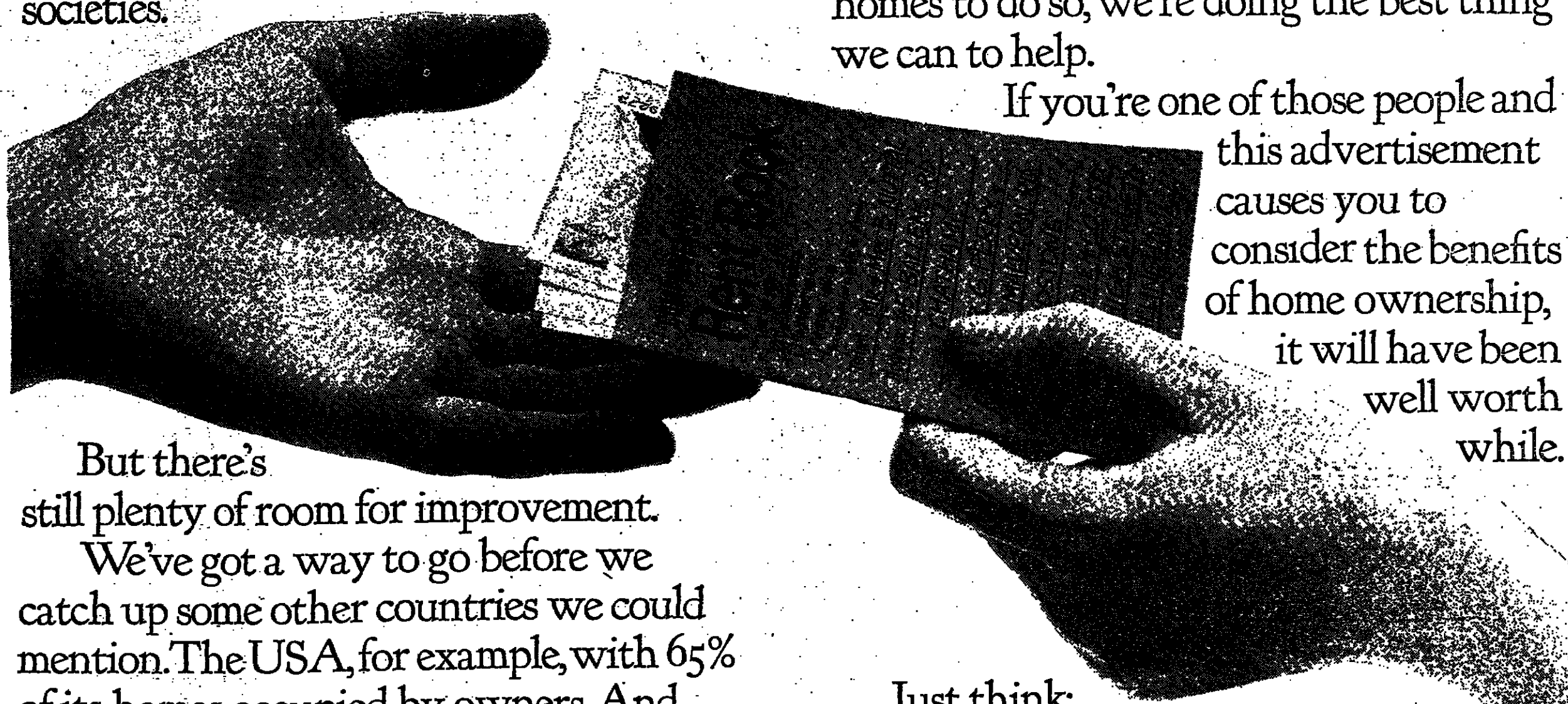
You can choose the house that suits you in the place that suits you. If you want to alter the house later, you can. If you want to move somewhere else, you can.

And you could free a home for somebody who needs it badly.

Talk to a building society and open a savings account. It's the first step towards becoming a man (or woman) of property.

The Building Societies.

The Building Societies Association, 14 Park Street, London W1Y 4AL.



HOME NEWS

Hospital dispute will put patients at risk, consultant says

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Consultants providing cover for patients in areas where junior medical staff are in dispute over their new contract will be unable to do so much longer, Mr Derek Teasdale, a consultant in the severely affected North-west region, said last night.

Mr Teasdale, British Medical Association consultants' representative in the region, said they had had to provide cover for eight days. It had been easier than consultants had expected; but if it went on for two or three weeks the physical and mental strain would put patients at risk.

"There is a limit, and the risks are quite high," he said. "Patients should know this and that they will increase the longer the dispute goes on. The department appears to me to be bound on a course of complete confrontation."

Mr Teasdale said he supported the juniors' action. They had been offered an unfair deal.

Dr Wasly Sakalo, chairman of the North-west hospitals

junior staffs committee of the BMA, and Mr Teasdale's senior registrar, said the crucial question in the ballot of all juniors on the latest offer by Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, was loaded.

It did not ask whether juniors wished to take industrial action if the new package deal was unacceptable; it asked if they were prepared to do so against the Government's pay code. The question should be whether juniors were ready to take industrial action to achieve a 40-hour week and realistic overtime.

"We are very bitter about this way of putting the question," Dr Sakalo said. "The juniors' leaders on the BMA committee had so far refused his request for an emergency meeting of the committee, although it had been supported by junior doctors based in Oxford and in London."

Junior doctors from all over Scotland will meet at Dundee on Saturday to determine the type of contract they want. If the meeting is against accepting the contract, industrial action will be discussed.

Sir Geoffrey repeats expenditure warning

By Our Political Staff

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, said yesterday, on the eve of a meeting of the National Economic Development Council, that the Government, "dominated by the trade unions, will be ordered by the TUC to print more money."

Speaking to the Harwich Conservative Association at the House of Commons, he argued that "this is already too likely because of the volume and growth of public spending." He added that it was "the way to hyper-inflation."

Sir Geoffrey said the volume of public spending had got to be tightly controlled, and the growth of public administration restrained. Existing administrative processes, the costs of which could not be justified, should be removed, in order to free resources for more essential tasks.

Social and other benefits provided by central and local government should, as far as possible, be concentrated on those in greatest need.

Tories close ranks to defend Lords' oil Bill changes

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Conservatives have issued a three-line whip to defend amendments to the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill carried in the House of Lords to remove what they call the "blackmail" element in negotiations between the Government and oil companies on participation agreements for the exploitation of North Sea oil.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Opposition frontbencher, complained yesterday of the decision of Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, to reject "virtually all the amendments of significance made by the Lords."

Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry (formerly for Energy), promised that participation would be negotiated voluntarily and a Lords amendment is intended to make it clear that the Government must not use its regulatory powers to blackmail firms into surrendering 51 per cent participation to the Government," he said.

"The Government know well that almost all of the seven or eight companies who have agreed to participate in principle have been in a position where they have been forced

into agreeing to the government terms."

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Opposition's main spokesman in the Lords, said that Lord Balogh, for the Government, had virtually conceded that the agreements were not voluntary. In the Lords debate he had said that the negotiations were "normal commercial negotiations in which all sides obviously use their full bargaining power."

The bankers were unhappy with the Bill as drafted because they could not get a legal definition of what was meant by "participation". Thus they did not know exactly what it was they were being asked to finance.

"This has had a disastrous effect on securing money for the further development of the North Sea resources," he said. The Tories in the Commons today will also stand firm by a Lords amendment, carried (as were most of the changes) by a coalition of Conservative, crossbench and Liberal peers, which makes clear the right to compensation.

Mr Jenkin said the Bill sought

to change the licence terms in respect of new as well as existing licences, imposing heavy new obligations on the licence holders.

"Under international law that is an abrogation of contractual propriety rights and therefore requires compensation," he said. Refusal to accept the Lords amendment "strikes at the root of the trust which should exist between the Government and the foreign concessionaires."

The Opposition will expect support from the Liberals and the Scottish nationalists for the Lords amendment which seeks to ensure fair competition between the public and private sector of the industry.

Mr Jenkin said a similar safeguard was written into the Iron and Steel Act, 1967, and action was successfully taken by the British Independent Steel Producers' Association when the British Steel Corporation adapted its pricing policy to prejudice the private sector. Coal nationalization went ahead without such safeguards, with the result that National Carbonising Ltd had recently had to take their complaint concerning the coal board to the European Court of Justice.

Tax blow to heritage of historic homes

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A petition with an estimated 1,500,000 signatures protesting against the taxation threat to historic houses and their contents will be presented to Parliament during the next session.

It will be put forward by an all-party group under the chairmanship of Mr T. E. Graham, Labour MP for Enfield, Edmonton. The group includes Mr Andrew Faulds, former Labour spokesman on the arts, and Mr Robert Cooke, a member of the Historic Buildings Council and chairman of the Conservatives' committee on arts and amenities.

Most of the signatures were gathered during the past six months from visitors to more than 500 historic homes. They reflect a growing opinion that such houses should be regarded no longer as the prerogative of the wealthy and privileged, but as part of the nation's artistic heritage.

At the annual meeting of the Historic Houses Association in London yesterday Mrs Jennifer Jenkins, chairman of the Historic Buildings Council and wife of the Home Secretary, said the difficulties in Britain were shared by owners in France, Holland and elsewhere.

They were the consequence of fundamental changes in religious beliefs, in transport and in our whole way of life. Many buildings had had a purpose and an owner for centuries no longer had, she said. "The economic and social structure for which they were designed is vanishing."

It was not only the owners of large country houses set in fine parks and containing splendid collections of furniture and paintings who were in difficulty. The trouble extended to terrace houses in London and Cheltenham, where the cost of regular repairs to stucco was now beyond the average professional man.

If the owners of the 240,000 listed buildings, mostly owner-occupied houses, could not keep them in repair, the lengthy procedure of inspection, listing and control over demolition would be pointless.

Several famous houses, Stonor for example, were on the market with their historic contents likely to be dispersed, or their future was in doubt.

"The Historic Buildings Council is well aware that the cheapest way of maintaining historic houses is to enable, indeed to entice, their owners to live in them," she said. "In 1975 the council is paying £140,000 to the National Trust to meet running costs for five houses that have been accepted in lieu of tax or bought for the nation."

"If many more houses are acquired for the nation the trust will become overloaded and a crisis will soon develop." Anxiety about the possible effect of the wealth tax was delaying urgent work.

In brief

Awards for two men who died

Two London men who died attempting valiantly to rescue a fellow worker in a sludge pit at Mortlake on August 6 have received memorial certificates from the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust at Dunfermline.

The men were Mr Terence Ainsworth, aged 46, an engineer, of Gorst Road, Wandsworth, and Mr Robert Sharp, aged 50, an electrician of Garth Close, Lower Morden. The trust has made financial grants to their widows and families.

MP hurt in riding accident

Rear-Admiral Morgan Morgan-Giles, aged 61, Conservative MP for Winchester, was recovering in hospital last night after a riding accident on a farm near Selborne, Hampshire.

He was admitted to the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, with fractures to the left leg, ribs and right shoulder. His condition was good.

Council raider grabs rent cash

A masked and armed raider snatched £1,175 in cash as the offices of Wisbech District Council, Cambridgeshire, yesterday while the cashier was finishing his books. The raider forced his way in through a window.

He made the cashier hand over the day's rent takings then scooped the money into an old leather bag before fleeing.

Mr Short's new PPS

Mr Short, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, appointed Mr Bryan Davies, Labour MP for Enfield, North, as his parliamentary private secretary yesterday.

Concorde 206 flight

Concorde 206, the first to enter commercial service, is expected to make its maiden flight today from its production base at Filton, near Bristol, to Fairford, Gloucestershire. It will enter service with British Airways on January 1.

Induced labour complaint by childbirth trust

A report by the National Childbirth Trust, published yesterday, says that many women have labour induced without any clear explanation from their doctors of the reason. When an explanation was given the explanation seemed to be that the patient would comply automatically.

The report, by Sheila Kitzinger was based on accounts of their induced labour by 614 women who had attended antenatal classes run by the National Childbirth Trust.

A few women had been told that induction was being arranged for reasons of medical convenience, but some were surprised to find that their obstetricians seemed to regard induction as normal routine and did not expect any questioning.

"Induced labours are often extraordinarily painful," the report says, citing the experience of the small group of women (53) who had had a baby previously, more than half of whom said that the second induced labour was the more painful of the two.

Women given epidural anaesthesia often disliked it, finding either the pain relief was faulty or the numbness disconcerting.

The report concludes by recommending that the Department of Health should publish the results of the inquiries it is making into induction of labour, so promoting public discussion of the subject and by recommending that all concerned with the care of pregnant women should be aware of their need for information and discussion.

Wages 'are catching up house prices'

By Margaret Stone

The gap between house prices and buyers' incomes has greatly narrowed, according to research published yesterday by the Bristol and West Building Society in its quarterly bulletin, Background.

The society reckons that house prices are now 142 per cent higher than in 1970 and incomes have risen by 115 per cent in the same period.

That is in sharp contrast to the situation two years ago, when house prices had doubled since 1970 but incomes had risen by little more than half.

It is interesting that the society's research also indicates that while house prices were reaching their peak during 1973 the ratio of building society advances to buyers' income had begun to contract from the beginning of 1972. Thus the building societies are shown as not having fuelled the big increases in house prices recorded then.

The Bristol and West also remarks that the gap between incomes and house prices today is less than that shown by the simple comparison: Houses are much better than 1970.

More houses, for example, have central heating, garages and fitted kitchens, which the society considers has added between 1 and 2 per cent to the real value of housing.

Thus, on the basis of a 1 per cent improvement in quality, house prices have increased by 130 per cent since 1970; or 118 per cent if one assumes an improvement equivalent to 2 per cent of the real value of housing. That may be compared with the 115 per cent earnings increase in that period.

The Bristol and West concludes that today's purchaser can buy as good a house in relation to his income as he could five years ago.

Tories' choice

Mr John Heddle, aged 34, of Canterbury, has been chosen from 161 applicants as prospective parliamentary Conservative candidate for Lichfield and Tamworth. He was picked from a short list of two, bearing the other contender, Mr Douglas Hogg, son of Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone.

At the last election Mr Bruce Grogan won the seat for Labour with a majority of 331.

Objectors disrupt road inquiry

From Michael Horsnell
Shipley

Allegations that a government official threatened a woman, who had become mentally ill over a motorway proposal which would have demolished her home, were made at a public inquiry at Shipley, West Yorkshire, yesterday.

An angry crowd prevented the inquiry into a £35m four-lane road through the picturesque Aire Valley from formally opening, and the day's hearing was abandoned 30 minutes early.

Mr Ernest Ridge, the inspector, had earlier been forced by constant demands from residents to hear a submission by Mr John Tyne, who represents 183 objectors, that the inquiry is illegal and should not be allowed to start.

Mr Tyne, of the National Conservation Society, said the sick woman had visited the offices of the North-east road construction unit at Harrogate for information. He alleged that an engineer told her: "We will fill the hospitals. You may as well be dead as far as we are concerned. What you people must understand is that this road is going through."

Mr Tyne called for an investigation by the Department of the Environment and said that affidavits would be sworn by witnesses if necessary.

The allegation was later confirmed by Mrs Kathleen Green, from Keighley, who told me: "I was one of five people who took the woman to see the people at the unit and Mr . . . who threatened her, said that as far as he was concerned he was dealing with inanimate objects and that we might as well be dead. We were astonished by his remarks. We all know that there is going to be a road, the inquiry is a charade. But at least they could treat us like human beings."

Mr David Keene, counsel for the Department of the Environment at the inquiry, promised an investigation. About 2,250 people have registered their objection to the 11-mile road proposal between Shipley and west of Keighley, which would demolish more than fifty homes and a grammar school.

Mr Harold Sutcliffe, who lives in Bingley, told me: "The feeling is that wherever a route is put in the bottom of the valley it will do a tremendous amount of harm, of devastation. Interruptions at the inquiry, which eventually prevented its formal opening, began when officials in the inquiry room pulled down a poster that objected to the proposal. Mr Tyne asked the inspector to adjourn what he called "this illegal inquiry", and when Mr Ridge refused, the pandemonium forced him to abandon the day's hearing.

In his submission Mr Tyne said that the road proposal, like all the rest of the huge national motorway network, was the product not of legitimate constitutional processes of government but of a corruption of government function. He attacked the British Road Federation and the rest of the commercial lobby, which, he said, had financial interests in road building, for successfully corrupting the function of the Department of the Environment.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

It will do a tremendous amount of harm, of devastation. Interruptions at the inquiry, which eventually prevented its formal opening, began when officials in the inquiry room pulled down a poster that objected to the proposal. Mr Tyne asked the inspector to adjourn what he called "this illegal inquiry", and when Mr Ridge refused, the pandemonium forced him to abandon the day's hearing.

In his submission Mr Tyne said that the road proposal, like all the rest of the huge national motorway network, was the product not of legitimate constitutional processes of government but of a corruption of government function. He attacked the British Road Federation and the rest of the commercial lobby, which, he said, had financial interests in road building, for successfully corrupting the function of the Department of the Environment.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

Mr Keene, in reply, said he would provide a witness who could be questioned on how the proposal fits into the context of national policy.

Invalid tricycle convoy in Commons safety protest

By Our Motoring Correspondent

A convoy of invalid tricycles drew up outside the House of Commons yesterday to further the campaign by some disabled drivers to have the vehicles banned on safety grounds and replaced by converted four-wheel cars.

The drivers, some of whom had travelled from South Wales, were met by Mr Joan Evans, Labour MP for Aberdare, Mr Graham Hill, the former world champion racing driver and president of the Invalid Tricycle Action Group,

porter of the campaign, Lord Snowden.

A petition containing the signatures of 10,000 people from Aberdare was presented to Mr Evans to be handed on to Mr Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled. The drivers later lobbied their MPs.

The Government has resisted calls to ban the tricycle, arguing that it is not unsafe if driven carefully. From next year it intends to pay a mobility allowance to disabled people to help them to run cars if they choose.

EEC proposal on forestry gets a cool reception

By Our Political Staff

Opposition to a draft EEC instrument on forestry was expressed yesterday by Dr Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who said the Government was not convinced of the need for a common forestry policy in the EEC.

The draft directive, which may be discussed at a Council of Ministers meeting later this month, is designed to encourage the allocation of marginal agricultural land to forestry. However, the British problem was of having good land taken from agriculture, Dr Strang told the select committee on European secondary legislation.

One committee member, Mr Peter Mills, Conservative MP for Devon, West, thought certain areas needed help with forestry, but said that a general grant could encourage the afforestation of land that was suitable for producing food. Dr Strang agreed that any EEC policy to transfer agricultural land in general to forestry would not commend itself to the Government.

UK to forecast Europe's weather a week ahead

By Our Science Editor

Weather forecasts for a week ahead are planned by a new European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. It held its first council meeting in London yesterday with representatives from governments of 16 countries that are cooperating in the venture.

Work has started in temporary accommodation at Bracknell, Berkshire, the home of the Meteorological Office, until premises being provided

by the United Kingdom Government are ready at Shinfield Park, near Reading.

The data and calculations involved in making regular forecasts for a week ahead will need computer machinery more advanced than that yet built. When the centre is complete it will have a battery of machines to absorb the work being done on the hitherto largest network of computers for this purpose, installed at the Meteorological Office.



Members of the Woking County Grammar School for Girls Orchestra at the Albert Hall for last night's School's Prom.

Village bus service heads for profit

From Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

Holt. Britain's first officially sponsored community bus service got off to a flying start at Holt, Norfolk, yesterday, paving the way for what might be an important part of the next transport revolution.

A 12-seat minibus driven by housewives and other unpaid volunteers is providing six Norfolk villages with a bus service they would otherwise lack, at an annual cost of only £1,500 compared with £15,000 to £18,000 for a similar service by conventional buses with professional drivers.

The experiment is being watched closely not only by Norfolk County Council, whose bill for transport subsidy has risen from £80,000 last year to

between £300,000 and £400,000, but by local authorities all over the country. Bus costs, of which about 70 per cent are for staff, are rising so fast that they face either mass withdrawal of services or sharply increasing subsidies, which they cannot afford.

The Norfolk experiment is backed by the National Bus Company, which is providing and servicing the bus and training the volunteer drivers, and by the County Council.

Enthusiasm for the service is apparently so great, however, that there is a good chance of a profit. With a capital cost of £500 a year for the bus, £500 for maintenance, and £500 for general overheads, it needs to take £30 a week to break even. Fares are 10p to 25p (5p less for children) and it would take

£27 if its basic services were fully used in a typical week. The rest will come from evening and weekend trips.

Day-to-day management is by a village committee, whose chairman is an insurance broker and secretary a retired schoolmaster. All are unpaid. Policy control is exercised by a steering committee of three members of the village committee, three county councillors, and a representative of the bus company.

Twelve volunteer drivers have already got their public service vehicle licences after 12 to 20 hours' training, and possible opposition by professional drivers has been staved off by assurances that the community service will be complementary rather than competitive.

Our most important

cannot be entrusted to a bank.

Because our staff, it is the knowledge and experience of

A team of qualified experts is constantly working on the improvement of chemical processes, searching for new fields of application, developing new products, and producing them with one thing in mind—quality.

Each year, we spend 3.5% of our turnover on research and development.

The result: about 1000 valid patents and licences throughout the world, all born in Linz.

Because our staff, it is the knowledge and experience of

A team of qualified experts is constantly working on the improvement of chemical processes, searching for new fields of application, developing new products, and producing them with one thing in mind—quality.

Each year, we spend 3.5% of our turnover on research and development.

The result: about 1000 valid patents and licences throughout the world, all born in Linz.



Linz/Donau, Austria

CHEMIE LINZ AG

ADVERTISEMENT

We'll take more care of you

British airways ANNOUNCE

November 5, 1975

Fly the flag

99 flights a week for northern Europe BETTER TIMES FOR EXPORTERS

Ideas that you can trade on...

AS the British businessman travels further and wider in the search for expanding world-wide markets, British Airways has established a range of support services to help him win the battle for exports.

These services are marshalled by the British Airways Business Travel Service and are outlined in two volumes entitled, *British Airways and the Business Traveller*, copies of which are obtainable on application to the airline.

Briefly, British Airways offers the international businessman:

Convention Bureau — A free advisory service on all aspects of holding a conference abroad, including the construction of packages for groups attending international conferences.

Business Incentive — Advice on offering travel incentives to staff as a spur to greater personal effort.

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions — Information on trade fairs worldwide coupled with special inclusive travel arrangements at advantageous rates by British Airways in association with leading travel agents.

Study Tours — Fact-finding inclusive tours designed for trade associations or other common interest groups. Arranged to your specification to study new techniques, look at overseas competitors, exchange ideas and establish new contacts.

Thinkaway Packages — the idea that executives think better together in groups in some quiet, away-from-it-all spot overseas. A variety of travel ideas and peaceful venues is provided. For further details telephone 01-370 4255.

Egypt — the and of new deals

ISED flight timings by British Airways for the winter will make it easier for British executives to do business in the thriving markets of Egypt. Flights now leave Heathrow for Cairo on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 0900, arriving at 1540 local time. Some of these flights arrive at Heathrow late at night, arriving in Cairo in the hours of the morning — giving the businessman only a few hours of rest before his contacts.

ance

turn flights leave Cairo for London at 2105, arriving at 0705. This gives the British executive a full day's rest before he boards the flight — either a VC 10 or a Boeing 707. Return fares are £442.20 first-class and £300.20 economy, but there is also a 1-day/one-month excursion for £192.20 return.

... and ancient cities

SH AIRWAYS' scheduled jets from London to Cairo meet the needs of discerning businessmen, as well as holidaymakers. The airline, promoted by British Airways, is offering a range of excursions which have won attractions of their own, and an insight into the oldest civilizations in the world.

As there is an escorted cruise for 14 days, in Luxor, the Valley of the Kings, including the tomb of Tutankhamun, and in £320, there is an escorted "Land of the Pharaohs" tour over 15 days, including four days in Luxor.

more details from your local travel agent

BRITISH AIRWAYS' flights to the important industrial and financial centres of northern Europe have been improved and retimed this winter in a move which should make life easier for the hard-pressed executive flying to do business in this area.

Businessmen commuting from London or the provinces to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Scandinavia or Finland will have a total of 199 services each week from which to choose.



Just one of the many beauties of Jamaica

The wide, direct way to Jamaica

BRITISH AIRWAYS is the only airline which can fly you direct in a spacious, wide-bodied Boeing 747 between London and the sunshine of Kingston, Jamaica, this winter.

A British Airways 'Jumbo' leaves London Airport every Wednesday and Saturday morning for Kingston.

Within a few hours, the winter-bound British businessman, holidaymaker or visitor of friends and relatives is touching down in the picturesque capital of Jamaica, set beneath the Blue Mountains.

For the holidaymaker who plans well ahead, an advance booking charter (ABC) ticket through Overseas Air Travel, a wholly-owned subsidiary of British Airways, can cost as little as £140 return.

Flights, which must be booked not later than 63 days before departure, are on British Airways regular scheduled services, with all the advantages of this type of travel — spacious, full meals and drinks services, and, at a small extra charge, in-flight films, and multi-channel audio plugged into every seat.

Many flights to Germany have been re-scheduled to give better departure times from London, and to allow the executive to be back home in time for dinner.

But the new timings, with afternoon departures out of Britain, take care of the man who wants to nightstop so that he is on the spot when German businesses start up at 8am.

Games

British Airways is the only airline offering First-Class seats on all their services to Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart and Düsseldorf — a point of particular interest to the executive who wants to work in quiet surroundings on the journey.

For those who want to mix pleasure with their business, British Airways will provide coach connections from Munich to the Innsbruck area during the Olympic winter games between February 2-15.

In drawing up the winter timetable, British Airways paid particular attention to the important business centre of Zurich, so that there are good morning departure times.

One of the Zurich services stops overnight to provide an early-morning return for London.

Geneva and Vienna both have a morning flight out of London, and on each of these routes British Airways is offering First-Class service.

Timing

To Gothenburg, the thriving industrial and port area on the Swedish west coast, and to Oslo in Norway, British Airways has frequent services and is the only airline with First-Class seats on all flights. These are also available on the daily flight to Helsinki.

There are two services each day to Copenhagen, with some flights operated by TriStar, while a new timing to Stockholm lands the British executive in the Swedish capital in time for dinner so that he can start work refreshed early next day.

Take French Leave...

A series of holidays under the provocative title of *French Leave* will bring the South of France within the reach of the stretched purses of many Britons this winter.

Seven days in Nice with bed and breakfast costs from £59; in Monte Carlo from £92. But the choice of hotel is left to the customer — from the modest family-run establishment, to the "magnifique".

All flights are by British Airways scheduled services. Transfer by car to the hotel is included in the cost.



The crunch... Don't miss American Football

Fly the flag on the 'blue riband' route

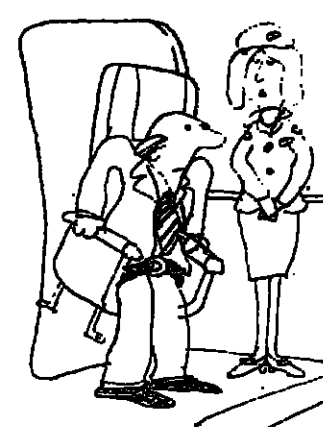
A NEW sort of record is being claimed this winter by British Airways across the North Atlantic — the "blue riband" air route which has attracted so many record-breakers in the past.

The airline is going to fly to more cities in the United States than any other which operates out of Britain. In addition, it will have more non-stop Boeing 747 services.

British Airways is also the only operator with services to the US out of Prestwick and Manchester. So, for the businessman based in Scotland or the North of England, flying to the United States with British Airways does not mean travelling down to London before the Atlantic crossing begins.

This winter, British Airways' U.S.-bound passengers will have a choice of services out of Britain to Anchorage, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The 747 jets operate on the routes to New York, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, Washington and Anchorage while to Los Angeles British Airways has a DC 10 service.



"You can undo your seat belt now, sir."

30 years with SAA

THIRTY years of cooperation on the route between London and Johannesburg will be celebrated on November 10 by British Airways and South African Airways. It was on November 10, 1945, that a York — a World War II transport aircraft converted to carry airline passengers — took off from Johannesburg bound for Britain. Later the same day a similar plane left Britain on the south-bound run. In 1945, the journey took 69 hours, with long stops at Cairo and Nairobi. Today, the flight time is as little as 12½ hours.

Fly the flag on the only daily Jumbo to Nairobi.

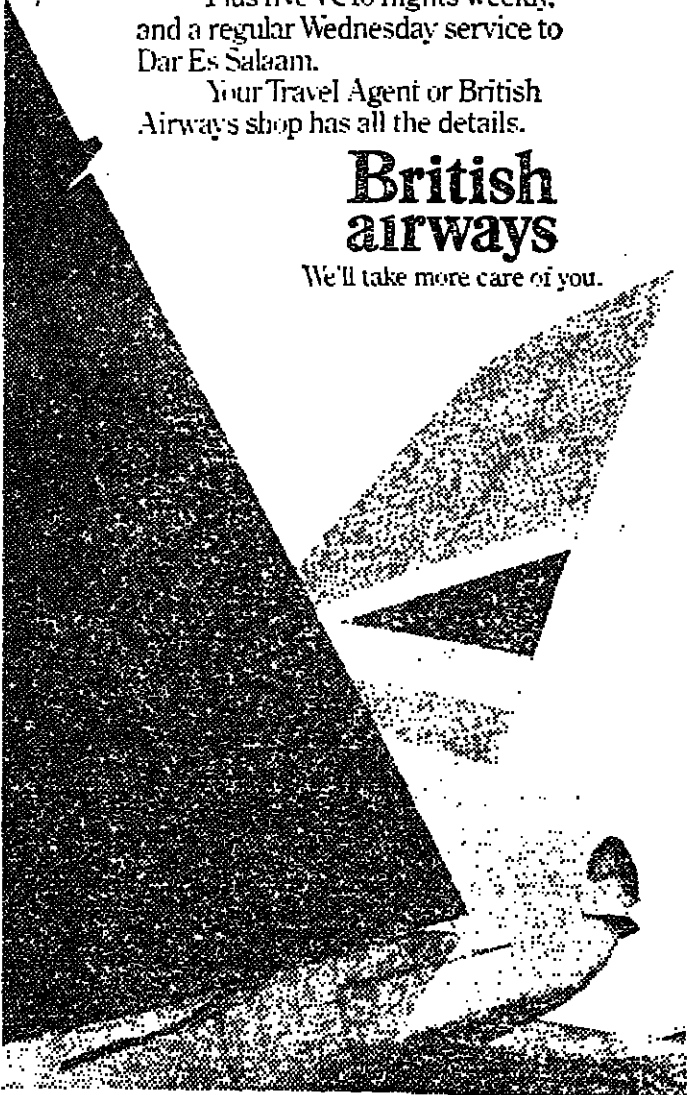
With 4 non-stop and 3 one-stop 747 services every week.

Plus five VC10 flights weekly; and a regular Wednesday service to Dar Es Salaam.

Your Travel Agent or British Airways shop has all the details.

British airways

We'll take more care of you.



HOME NEWS

Companies and unions are criticized in Liverpool race report

From John Chartres
Manchester

Employers and trade union leaders on Merseyside, an area that since the end of its thriving slave trade has prided itself on its ability to absorb mixed races, are criticized in a report by the North-west conciliation committee of the Race Relations Board published yesterday. It said that the Liverpool area presented a disturbing picture of a segregated community. Young black school-leavers in particular faced "total and utter rejection".

"The people of Liverpool are proud to boast of their multiracial development, but whether that development has been accompanied by an equal opportunity for all its citizens is a matter for conjecture. Some of the largest employers in the area, including those in the public sector, have few, if any, black Liverpoolians in their employment", it says.

City centre clubs were almost exclusively white, and the Liverpool 8 district was still synonymous with black settlement. The report follows the publication of figures for juvenile unemployment on Merseyside, showing that about 13,000 teenagers were without work at the end of the summer term. It quotes the now famous phrase, "no one from Liverpool 8 need apply", used in a job advertisement and recently repeated as the title of a government report.

Sixty complaints about discrimination were made to the committee from the Merseyside area during 1974-75. Two-thirds involved alleged racial discrimination in employment affecting young people in the 16-25 age range.

The committee said that even the marked increase in cases on Merseyside could not be regarded as an accurate figure of the extent of the inequalities. The patterns of entrenched

and institutionalized discrimination had been consolidated and perpetuated, rather than eroded, by the passage of time. Those who argued that evolution alone would resolve the inequality suffered by people on grounds of colour, race, ethnic or national origins would find little comfort in Liverpool. What was often forgotten about Liverpool and the Merseyside area was that most of their minorities were not recent immigrants but second, third, fourth and fifth generation children of those who were once, a long time ago, immigrants.

Those children were now often identifiable as such only by shades of pigmentation or the styles of their hair. "We are concerned at the apparent complacency of employers in the Merseyside area who, despite the many years of being close to this situation, have still not chosen to consider the adoption of positive equal employment opportunity programmes", the committee says. "We are even more perturbed at the apparent unconcern of the trade union movement in the area which seems to have cared little about attempting to ameliorate the unequal employment and social conditions of coloured fellow workers."

Our Liverpool Correspondent writes: The general response to the report in Liverpool yesterday was that the seriousness of the situation had been exaggerated. Mr Richard de Zouche, vice-chairman of the Merseyside Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said: "Racial discrimination of any sort is completely contrary to the chamber's policy". No reports of racial discrimination had reached the chamber.

Mr Walter Edwards, secretary of Liverpool Labour Party, said he did not believe there was more discrimination in Liverpool than elsewhere, although there was still "plenty of room for improvement".

Order by judge for director's acquittal

One of five company directors on fraud charges at Birmingham Crown Court was acquitted yesterday. Mr Justice Pain, who had been hearing legal arguments since last Wednesday, directed that the four other defendants had no case to answer on all but one of the counts against them. The trial continued on a charge that they carried on Dilsen Electrical Ltd with intent to defraud its creditors.

The four are: Ronald Dilleigh, aged 49, former leader of Northampton Borough Council, of Graspian Lane, Northampton; Carol Trusler, aged 55, a county councillor, of Kingsley Road, Northampton; Thomas Ellison, aged 39, of Longdin Street, Warrington; and T. Dan Smith, aged 68. All deny the charge.

Yesterday Neil Hodson, aged 33, of Sherwood Avenue, Northampton, was acquitted on the judge's direction of fraudulent trading, theft and publishing a false account.

Mr Jeffrey Crispin, QC, for the defence of Mr Dilleigh, said the jury would ask itself what distinguished this case from other commercial failures, some of which were much greater. "You may think it is because of the connection with Mr Dan Smith", he said.

"Mr Smith has had his earlier troubles, but in this country we do not believe in hanging a dog because he has a bad name, much less hanging other dogs who may associate with him."

Mr Dilleigh said in evidence that it never occurred to him that it would be suggested that payments made by Dilsen's to Vinleigh Public Relations, in which he and Mr Smith were involved, were dishonest.

The trial continues today.



Puppets from the Little Angel Marionette Theatre, part of a toy exhibition opening at the Waterloo Place Gallery, London, today.

Deportation urged for friends of 'the Jackal'

Maria Tobon de Romero and Maria Otaola Baranca, former friends of Carlos Martinez, the international assassin known as "the Jackal", were recommended at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to be deported after they have served their sentences. Mr James Miskin, the Recorder of London, said they would be potential hazards for the community if allowed to stay.

Miss Romero, aged 39, Colombian doctor of law, pleaded guilty a week ago to receiving an Italian identity card. Her plea of not guilty to a passport offence was accepted and she was jailed for a year.

Miss Baranca was also jailed for a year after pleading guilty to illegal possession of an arms cache in her Bayswater flat said to belong to Martinez.

When the women appeared separately last week the Crown alleged that they were girlfriends of Martinez, who is sought for the assassination of two French security officers in Paris in June.

Injured solicitor appeals for halt to bombing

By Penny Symon

Mr Richard Charnley, aged 33, the London solicitor who survived an explosion under his car in Connaught Square, Bayswater, on Monday, appealed yesterday to the bombers to stop their senseless activity. He is in St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, recovering from an operation on his left leg, which was broken in the blast. He said the "senseless" killings and wounding "cannot help in any way in resolving the problem in Ireland".

A campaign to hear the bombers was launched in London yesterday by Mr Ross McWhirter, the author and publisher and chairman of Self-Help, a group that says it is against socialism, extremism of either left or right, nationalism, and bureaucracy, and for free enterprise.

Mr McWhirter said Self-Help was advocating that prosecutions of suspected bombers should be for treason instead of murder, the penalty being death. All citizens of the Irish Republic living in Britain would have to register at their nearest police station and obtain a pass.

£6,600 fines over offence called cabotage

From Our Correspondent
Norwich

Two men were fined a total of £6,600 at Norwich Crown Court yesterday for an offence new to Britain, called cabotage. It involves the use of foreign-registered lorries for domestic haulage work in Britain.

Arne Kristiansen, aged 33, of Ormslev, Denmark, director of a baggage company, ACS Continental Transport A/S, Denmark, was fined £6,000 after pleading guilty to one offence of conspiring to commit cabotage and two others of permitting his drivers to work excessive hours.

Raymond John Clayton, aged 28, of Wick Lane, Dovercourt, Essex, a director of an English subsidiary of Mr Kristiansen's Danish firm, was fined £600 after pleading guilty to the same three offences, which took place between October, 1971, and 1974.

'Unsafe to convict Mrs Buckley'

It would be unsafe and unsatisfactory for a jury to convict Mrs Sheila Buckley, secretary to John Stonehouse, the MP, on prosecution evidence, it was stated at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, Westminster, yesterday.

Mr Gerald Gordon, making submissions for Mrs Buckley, said the prosecution's opening was that Mrs Buckley was Mr Stonehouse's political and business secretary and therefore there was some evidence of a common plot.

"It must be dangerous speculation in using such a relationship to infer what might have happened at a particular occasion at a particular time," he said. "One of the dangers of the prosecution case is that they seek to put forward the general and invite therefrom as to the particular."

The prosecution had said that one could infer certain actions, and from those actions or inferences one could infer that she knew of and was a party to Mr Stonehouse's actions.

As far as the conspiracy charge was concerned, it was also a matter of inference that Mrs Buckley had agreed with Mr Stonehouse to defraud a company and that she was a dishonest participant.

Mr Gordon submitted that the inferences the prosecution invited were somewhat random and involved somewhat more than inferences, suppositions, in fact. In relation to certain of them, some matters were excluded by the prosecution or not put forward, and they were inconsistent.

He adopted the same submissions in law that had been put forward in the case of Mr Stonehouse on Monday. But if it was decided there was a case against Mr Stonehouse the same decision would not necessarily apply to Mrs Buckley.

Mr Stonehouse, Labour MP for Walsall, North, faces 21 charges, including theft, conspiracy and fraud. Mrs Buckley faces six charges. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

Mr Gordon said the prosecution had failed to prove any prior knowledge by Mrs Buckley of Mr Stonehouse's disappearance and any intention to remove money dishonestly.

The prosecution had proved that she had a personal relationship with him, changed her address, taken orders in relation to company affairs, and signed cheques and a draft when asked to. "That is not enough to show that at the time

she signed the cheques or the draft she was participating in any dishonest appropriation or there was any agreement entered into to defraud", he said. Mrs Buckley was the victim rather than the perpetrator of circumstances.

Mr Gordon said that Mrs Buckley had no connection with the names Markham and Milledoon, allegedly used by Mr Stonehouse. The prosecution had said that although there could be no positive identification Mrs Buckley had answered telephone calls as Mr Markham's secretary at a business address in Regent Street.

Mr David Tudor Price, for the prosecution, suggested to Mr Kenneth Harington, the magistrate, that it would be wrong for the court to intervene and say that it might be that Mrs Buckley was not guilty. It would be usurping the proper function of a jury by saying it was not fit evidence for them to consider.

Mrs Buckley had been "a necessary instrument in the siphoning off of funds to Mr Stonehouse". After that she was involved with him in a plan to escape and begin a new life in Australia, he said.

The hearing continues today.

Out-of-town supermarket deplored

By Our Planning Reporter

One of the most difficult things in town planning control is to get any decision, even the wrong one, Sir Desmond Heap, former president of the Law Society, said last night. Planning needed more controls, as was some times suggested, but a better administration of those we have.

"Planning control under the law is well able to take care of the environment. Please do not let me hear any more outcry for new laws to do this and that. The laws are here; all that is lacking is the political will to use them."

Sir Desmond, who was giving the first of this year's Hamlyn Lectures, at the Law Society's hall in London, said there was an almost obsessive interest on the part of John Citizen in the environment and its preservation. The environment did not mean a thing until Sir Colin Buchanan fired it into blazing life, but at least John Citizen, and one or two planning authorities, had realized that the environment was not automatically here to stay.

"But notice how the bitter lesson is being progressively learnt", Sir Desmond said. "No wonder stronger measures were enacted in 1968 with respect to conservation areas and buildings of special significance. It remains to be seen how much the democratic process will use them."

Of the many trendy things rearing their ugly heads today the out-of-town supermarket or hypermarket was the ugliest. There lay the danger of citizen participation. If "convenient shopping" was put to the new married woman she would vote for it every time.

"Yet if you want to know which single thing can contribute better than any other to the decline and fall of the gracious city, it is the out-of-town supermarket."

Assistant for each MP proposed at £2m cost

By Our Political Staff

All MPs should be able to employ a personal assistant to help with research, welfare and other work, it is urged in a report from the Select Committee on Assistance to Private Members, published yesterday.

The proposal, which could cost at least £2m a year, would enable each MP to have a full-time assistant, as well as a secretary, paid for out of public funds. Since it follows hard on a big increase in members' secretarial allowances, there is certain to be criticism at a time of financial stringency.

But the committee chairman, Mr van Straubenzee, Conservative MP for Wokingham, said yesterday that if MPs were to confront the executive they must be equipped to do so.

The report said: "It is as a check on government that we make our proposals". They could help to redress the balance between the machine of government and the power and influence of members.

The committee said the House of Commons Library provided the best means of meeting MPs' research needs. It proposed doubling the research services, with perhaps 26 additional staff.

MPs can use part or all of the secretarial allowance to employ a research assistant, but the committee believed experience had shown that many MPs needed not pure academic re-

search but able personal assistance.

Mr van Straubenzee thought the Commons might well want to lay down guidelines on how the assistants should be used.

The committee proposed that they should be centrally employed by the House.

No detailed costs have been worked out, but the £2m would pay for an assistant to each MP at a salary of just over £3,000. The cost of accommodation and other expenses was not examined. The doubling of the library research services might cost perhaps another £100,000 a year.

Mr van Straubenzee said accommodation for the assistants at Westminster might be a difficulty, and the committee hoped it would be reappointed in the next session so that it could look at the question of office facilities and equipment.

Second Report from the Select Committee on Assistance to Private Members, Session 1974-5 Research Assistance (House of Commons Paper 662 (Stationery Office, 22p)).

TV men's strike ends
A 10 day strike by 30 property-men at Thames Television, which disrupted production programmes at the company's studios at Teddington, ended yesterday. The men want talks with the company over new manning proposals.

Police guard for seal cull

Police officers yesterday started a day and night guard on north Northumberland harbours after warnings of repercussions over the Farne Islands seal cull, which starts today.

The police were on watch at Seahouses, where the National Trust team will be based, as well as at other small ports along the coast.

Policeman's son jailed for life

Gordon Neil, aged 19, of Rockall Drive, Stirling, Glasgow, was jailed for life yesterday after pleading guilty at Glasgow High Court to murdering Elizabeth McLean, aged 19, of Springwell Crescent, Blantyre, Strathclyde.

Mr Neil, the son of a senior Glasgow policeman, strangled the girl.

SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL
Reports on Postgraduate Training
On October 1 the Council published reports of the Working Group on Postgraduate Training, chaired by Professor J. H. D. Evans, FRS, Secretary of the Council. The reports are available from the Council, 1, St. James's Place, London W1P 8LP, for £1.50 per report. A number of organisations have agreed to contribute towards the cost of the reports. The date by which comments are required is 15 January 1976. R. St. J. Walter, Secretary.

When you've read the cover, profit from the contents.

Integrated Environmental Design

IED

IED

Integrated Environmental Design (IED) is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

Manage
efficiently
with
Electricity

THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL, ENGLAND & WALES

If there's a short sub-title for this book, it's "How to Plan for Energy-effective Buildings".

If you're concerned with a building project—new or conversion—we'd like to send you a free copy.

As it says on the cover, Integrated Environmental Design—IED—is a practical approach to ensuring the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources.

It explains, in simple non-technical terms, how you should approach the problems of combining good environmental standards with acceptable capital and running costs. Did you know, for example, what energy

savings can result from certain decisions on the basic shape and layout of a building, in relation to its lighting, heating, and cooling requirements?

Building decisions throughout Britain are increasingly being shaped by the process of IED planning.

Ask your Electricity Board for this IED book (ref. EC 2950). And ask them to discuss the energy requirements for your project. They have the know-how, experience and

specialised computer services to give you a balanced appraisal—both on the technical questions, and on the economics too.



ST EUROPE

Portugal's Premier blames dissent
in armed forces for his
government's lack of authority

Nov. 4.—Admiral José de Azevedo, the Portuguese Minister, said here at his Government did the authority needed because of indiscipline within the armed forces.

At a press conference one-day visit to this coastal town. "I must admit I do not have the authority I wanted for my government. In the circumstances this is the great problem of us."

He put the blame for the situation within the Government on the lack of discipline in the armed forces, where he acknowledged no firm support.

Mr Azevedo's comments on the Government's lack of authority that it wanted a

joint meeting with the military and the country's highest legislative body. The reason given for the request was that the Government wanted to discuss how to enforce an order that civilians should give up illegally-held weapons.

Only a handful of people responded to a recent amnesty for holders of illegal arms and it was totally ignored by Portugal's armed left-wing militias.

The Government has been faced by a crisis of discipline in the armed forces since it came to power more than seven weeks ago in succession to the pro-Communist Government of General Vasco Gonçalves.

Opposition to orthodox discipline has been headed by the semi-clandestine "United Soldiers With Will" group. One of its branches based at an artillery school in the Alentejo

plain, east of Lisbon, said in a statement today that "bourgeois and reactionary" military commanders did not have any military power and soldiers would not obey them.

Observers noted, however, that Admiral Azevedo specifically blamed the Armed Forces Movement for the current troubles and absolved the civilian left. They said this could indicate that there was a split within the military leadership. The Socialist Party and the centrist Popular Democrats (PPD) called a demonstration of support for Admiral Azevedo and his sixth provisional Government to coincide with today's visit to Faro. Both parties have been solidly backing his policy to restore orthodox military discipline and today he defended them against allegations that they were right-wing.

—Reuters.

Out-of-work
printers
block Paris
traffic

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov. 4

The out-of-work printers of *Le Parisien Libéré* found a noisy way today to remind Parisians that the dispute over the capital's mass circulation morning newspaper, which began in March, is still not settled.

With other colleagues from the Paris Printers' Union they drove in some 500 cars for hours round the centre of Paris, causing serious traffic hold-ups and blocking their car horns.

Printers from other newspaper offices, just when the evening newspapers had begun to roll off the presses, were called out by the communist-controlled union and they marched behind the motor procession.

The police stopped the demonstrators from reaching the offices of *Le Parisien Libéré*, the newspaper's proprietor, in the Champs-Élysées.

The printers have been out of work since M. Amaury decided to print his newspaper by new methods outside the capital. Today's demonstration was another effort to bring pressure on him to negotiate.

Some 2,000 ground staff of Air France, who are on strike, marched today in the airline's headquarters in Paris to demand negotiations. Serious fights broke out when the police sought to move them on. The management indicated today that it would not discuss a settlement under pressure.

Politicians' choice between ideals and national interest
Benefits from link with Community

By Our Political Editor

Britain's entry into the European Community was cited as an example of the truth that "self interest" and "idealism" in national foreign policy were not inevitably in opposition, when Mr Roy Hattersley, Minister of State, Foreign Office, delivered the Winston Churchill memorial lecture in Luxembourg last night.

Mr Hattersley said that Britain "is now a complete and irrevocable member of the EEC". The referendum took the issue out of British politics, and "against the background of that certainty we have to decide from time to time what is in the best interests of Great Britain and what is in the best interests of our partners."

For himself, the union of Europe was a great ideal. He had no doubt, though, that in the longer term there were practical

benefits to be gained. "For those who could see further than a little gain quickly reached and immediately exploited, Britain's real interests in hard terms of power and prosperity lay within the EEC."

The formula worked in the other direction. Britain was a better ally in Europe and a better ally in Nato when it was economically strong, able adequately to pay the bill of Western defence, and capable of a closer integration within the economic organization of the Community.

Short term, Britain's partners might have to accept "those parts of our formula for economic recovery which are on the margin of legality in the Treaty of Rome". But all Europe had a strong vested interest in bringing about that economic recovery.

All politicians were conscious

that their votes lay at home rather than abroad, and few risked asking for support on a platform which totally eschewed self interest and relied only on moral force.

Mr Hattersley added that he failed to understand how it could be argued that whatever principles a politician might possess "are appropriate for application in the country where he is elected but not appropriate for encouragement outside his national boundaries."

If his philosophy was not geographically indivisible the only guiding light for the politician was the pursuit of national self interest: and alliance with the dictatorship of Portugal and the junta in Greece taught the lesson there, as indeed did the argument that British policies towards South Africa inflicted unnecessary wounds on British subjects and British commerce.

Italy's phone
bombers
hoodwink
guards

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Nov. 4

Three telephone saboteurs posing as policemen today hoodwinked guards and blew up part of the telephone company's commercial offices.

It was the latest in a series of attacks by wreckers against telephone installations which have put 15,000 telephones out of order and destroyed valuable equipment.

Two men in police uniform, one carrying a machine gun and the other a heavy haversack, and an "inspector" in civilian clothes drove up in an official looking car to the telephone company's offices which were closed for a public holiday.

The "inspector" told a guard they had received an anonymous bomb warning. Once inside they asked to be shown the special exchange through which the public can apply for telephones to be installed.

Assuring the guard they could hear the ticking of a time bomb, they had the locked door of the exchange broken open and entered cautiously.

Shortly afterwards they emerged shouting: "Evacuate the building, there might be an explosion. We are going to get the munitions experts." It was only after they had made off that the guards realized they had been fooled. Then the bomb exploded.

Nice: A small bomb went off outside the Algerian consulate in Nice early today causing slight damage, but no injuries.

—Reuters.

Giscard upsets his tax collectors

Own Correspondent

His tax collectors are being vigorously over-ruled by President Giscard d'Estaing receiving today M. Gerard the tough small shop leader, who has infuriated his followers by saying taxes.

Collectors' four professional sent telegrams to know why M. Giscard had agreed to a man who had insti-

gated physical attacks on several tax offices and their staff.

Last May, after a flamboyant 48-hour "disappearance", M. Nicoud, who is 28, gave himself up to an examining magistrate on charges of being responsible for an attack by a shopkeepers' "commando" on an inspector of taxes. The case is still pending technically.

M. Nicoud is the secretary-general of the French National Shopkeepers' Association. M. Fourcade, the Minister of

Finance and Economics, has refused steadfastly to see him.

President Giscard met M. Nicoud today in the course of conversations he is having with business groups while the Ministry of Finance is preparing regulations designed to reduce shopkeepers' profit margins in the fight against inflation.

M. Nicoud, content to be photographed going to the Elysée today, emphasized that he was "no systematic opponent of the Government".

e seek to strengthen
lear safety measures

Wright

to prevent a rift at coming conference of

Community officials. The main reason for a Mr Henri Simonet, a

dent of the European on and the director ile for energy and

olicies, to Mr ad Benn, the Secretary for Energy, on Friday

monet referred to his visit at a meeting in yesterday discussing needed to cope with ty and security prob-

rounding the develop- nuclear power.

he examined attempts ce an overall European policy, before looking

specific issues raised by ead of atomic energy. imonet also spoke of the

need for finding a new supply of nuclear fuels and the necessity to strengthen safety measures.

Dr P. Recht, the EEC's adviser on nuclear medicine, said at the meeting that far too little was known about the risks to the general public from possible exposure to radiation. There was an enormous discrepancy between the amount of money put into the industrial development and construction of nuclear power stations and the meagre amount spent on designing safety

Radiation protection work has produced "permissible" radiation levels for workers and the general public with safety margin. Dr Recht said these standards did not provide the necessary safeguards to meet the risks posed by the rapid expansion of nuclear energy.

vironment factor theory
causes of cancer

Own Correspondent

mental factors, ranging from industrial pollution to diet, are powerful causes of cancer. This is the

of an international attended by 300 specialists from 20 now being held in

n most convinced of fessor John Higginson of the Inter-Cancer Research

Lyons, an organization for the World "organization for sup-

re now circumstantial 80 or 90 per cent cancers are derived indirectly from en-

1 factors", he However, Professor director of the Paris idation, while putting

smokers in the category of those who court cancer, warned

the gathering not to overlook hereditary factors.

Giving instances of the risk of certain foods and drinks, Professor Higginson, who was born in Belfast, noted that France's high incidence of cancer of the gullet was particularly concentrated in those areas where calvados, spirits produced from cider, were consumed in large quantities.

Professor Latarget gave a warning of the cancer hazards which he said came from supersonic aircraft through diminishing the amount of ozone in the stratosphere.

He declared: "A 5 per cent reduction of ozone means 10 per cent more cancer of the skin, which would mean 1,800 cases in France a year."

A Canadian cancer expert, Professor P. F. Schick, said that in general the greater the impact of human activity on the environment, the more frequent was the occurrence of cancer.

is held in
illes
h case

s, Nov. 4.—Three

ree Italians, and an were charged here illegal possession of r the discovery of

shish on board a car North Africa.

urces identified the Edward Timothy, Devonport: Jeffrey inecar, aged 28, of e; and Penelope

aged 21, of Blirming-

known when their held, but first-time ders in France are d within a year after ted.—Reuters.

led that boots are hing over Sweden

wn Correspondent

ion by the Swedes security is being by an invasion of hoes from overseas

impress the Euro- unity. In Brussels ven- mission officials against a Swedish announcement to

British soldier
killed in
autobahn crash

Bielefeld, West Germany,

Nov. 4.—One British soldier was killed and four were injured last night when an articulated lorry ran into the back of their

stationary army lorry on the Dortmund-Hanover autobahn.

Three cars were later involved in the accident after one of them braked to avoid the wreckage. The second car, in the collision burst into flames.

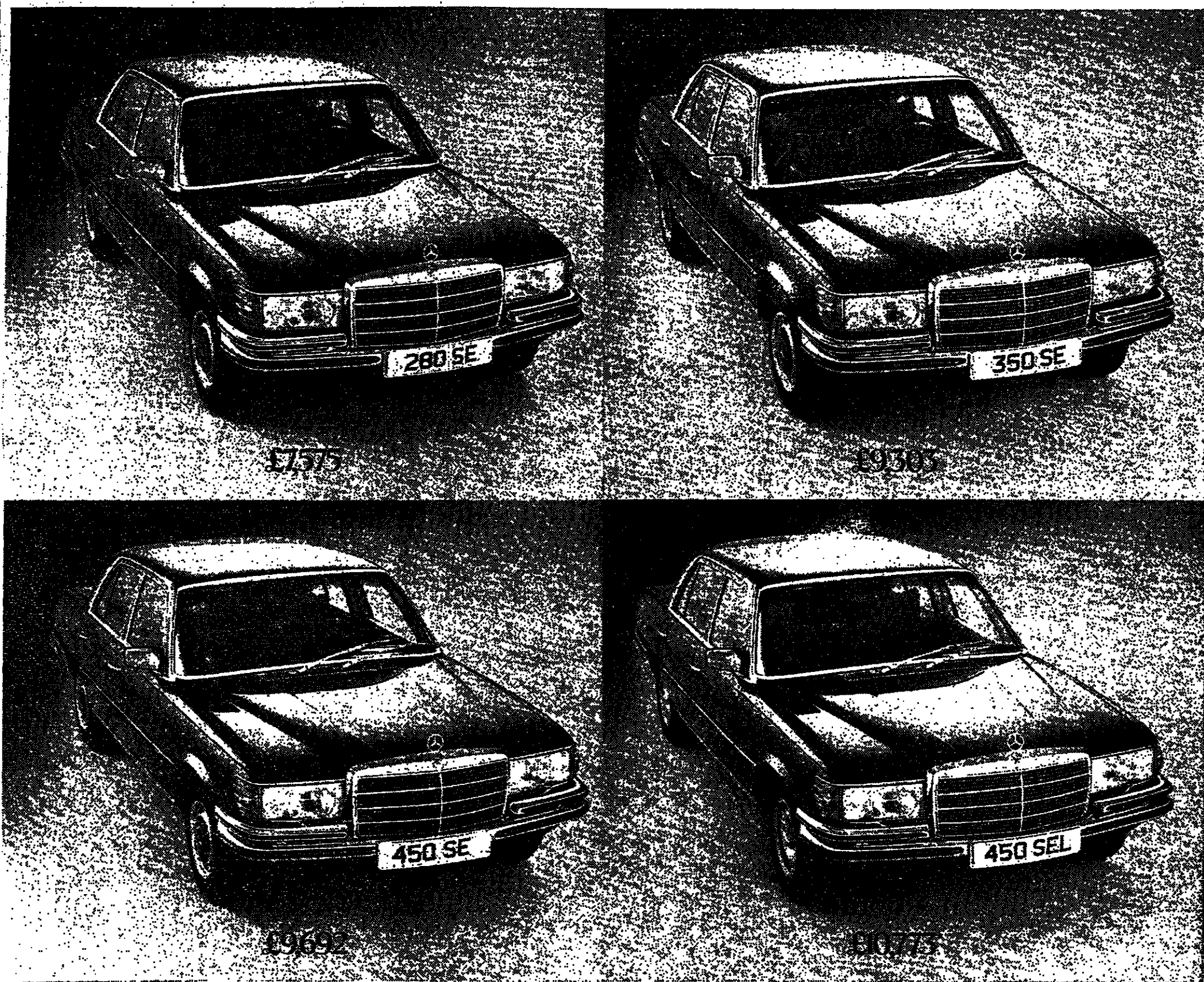
Police said the lorry driver, his assistant and two motorists were hurt. A Army spokesman said the army lorry had stopped because of a battery fault.—AP.

the armed forces. If this sector succumbed to an overflow imports, Swedish security would be jeopardized.

To justify the import restrictions, they intended to invoke a let-out clause in their free trade agreement with the Community "in time of war or in the event of grave international tension".

However, at yesterday's meeting the Community refused to accept the validity of this argument in the present circumstances. Instead, they suggested that the Swedes might like to consider another

safeguard clause in the free trade agreement, allowing them to introduce import restrictions in the event of a serious threat to a section of their industry.



The world's best car has some tough competition.

Motoring experts the world over claim our 450SEL to be the finest car in the world. "Absolutely astonishing" wrote our own Motor magazine. The pinnacle of production cars praised France's *Auto Journal*. The best production limousine in the world echoed America's *Road and Track*.

The facts behind these accolades sound equally impressive.

The 450SEL sports a V-8 engine that speeds you from 0 to 60 in 8.3 seconds and produces an academic top speed of over 130 mph.

And amongst its unrivalled features it includes the now famous anti-squat rear suspension that takes the ups and downs out of 4.5 litre motoring.

While its attention to comfort and luxury extends from headlamp washer-wipers to electrically-operated windows.

Obviously the experts' praise has been won. In the face of some pretty tough competition. But happily we can report that most of it comes from the other S-class models above:

The 6-cylinder 280SE that gives you 118 mph. The faster V-8 engined 350SE automatic,

Or the 450SE performance saloon, that mirrors almost exactly the longer-wheelbased 450SEL.

However, that's hardly surprising. Because each car in our S-class is the result of the same meticulous research.

It starts from the fundamental thought about what a car should achieve. In terms of design, engineering, performance and reliability. For driver, passengers and society as a whole.

That's why they all share the same advanced body design. That forms part of an integrated safety system that's the most advanced in the world.

The same precise, power-assisted steering that takes all the strain but keeps the feel of the road. All have the same unflinching, twin-circuit disc-brakes all round that respond quickly to stop you fast in your tracks.

And zero-offset steering that keeps you in line even if a tyre punctures at high speed.

But perhaps the features that show best the unique Mercedes-Benz attitude to motoring are the ones that go almost unnoticed.

Like the ingenious channels that divert rain and dirt from obscuring your view; The seats that are carefully designed to ease

leg-ache and back-ache.

A door-mirror that adjusts from the inside. Rear lamp clusters that keep themselves clean. And arm-rests that are inch-perfect for safer and more comfortable driving.

They, and hundreds more like them, are all designed to make a Mercedes the most complete car you'll ever drive.

And whichever model above (or the nine others in our range) appeals to you individually, you'll find on a test drive the same comforting Mercedes-Benz features.

And re-discover some of the lost pleasures of driving.

Mercedes-Benz. The way every car should be built.



Mr N.A. Grace Mercedes-Benz (United Kingdom) Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9AL. Telephone: 01-861 2151. Please ask my local Mercedes-Benz dealer to provide me with more information about the 280SEL 350SEL 450SEL 450SEL

Name _____ Address _____ Tel./Home _____ (Office) _____

*Alloy wheels optional extra. Tax and VAT included on 450SEL only.

The prices mentioned include Car Tax and VAT but not delivery charges, number plates or seat belts. For enquiries about export and diplomatic purchase please contact: Export Sales Division, Averfield House, 127 Park Lane, London, W1Y 3AST. Tel: 01-629 5578.

OVERSEAS

Mr Elliot Richardson says he has no ambition to stand for United States vice-presidency

By David Spanier

Mr Elliot Richardson firmly denied yesterday that he was thinking of becoming President Ford's running mate as vice-presidential candidate.

Any suggestion that he was giving up his present post as American Ambassador to further his vice-presidential ambitions was "purely speculation", he said. Mr Richardson has been nominated Secretary of Commerce.

Pressed repeatedly at a news conference Mr Richardson would concede only that if there were two buttons to press, one to be President of the United States and one not, then he would press the "yes" button. But that he said, indicated nothing whatever about his future career.

His nomination as Secretary of Commerce, indeed, had come as a surprise to him. He was offered the post on Sunday night and gave his acceptance on Monday night. It was, he said, a challenging and interesting job, but he hoped to stay at the Embassy for a further two or three months.

Long ago he had decided not to try to plan his own career. He simply did the best he could in the situations in which he found himself, and left the rest

to chance. Not a bad formula, it appears, judging from Mr Richardson's succession of Cabinet posts in Washington.

Asked for his views about the state of Britain, after 10 months as ambassador, Mr Richardson was guardedly optimistic. Britain had done remarkably well, he thought, given a perspective of decades in adjusting to the end of empire.

At the same time, it had tried to achieve social advances at home, preserve a quality of life for its citizens and maintain a strong competitive position, based on exports. It was difficult to do all this at once.

What Mr Richardson found encouraging was the emergence of general agreement on what should be done now: first on holding wage settlements within an incomes policy capable of bringing down the rate of inflation, and, secondly, being at the end of agreement on improving investment and the capital base.

Patrick Brogan writes from Washington: Mr Nelson Rockefeller is keeping his head well down for the moment. Sooner or later, probably sooner, he will have to meet the press and say why he decided to stand down as a candidate for the Republican nomination to the vice-presidency next year.

The President claimed in his press conference last night that Mr Rockefeller's letter explained it all. Everyone else has found that missive very unsatisfactory and the leaks and the speculation continues.

It is clear enough that Mr Ford is pleased with the Vice-Presidential decision. He expressed no regret during the press conference; indeed he buried Mr Rockefeller with an indifference reminiscent of Mr Nixon's burial of his own first Vice-President, Mr Spiro Agnew, two years ago.

The reason is clear: Mr Ford has discovered, rather late, that he will have to fight for the Republican nomination next year, and that Mr Rockefeller would be an incubus because of the hostility he arouses on the party's right.

Another possibility for the vacancy, Mr George Bush, is returning to Washington from Peking to take over the Central Intelligence Agency. However, Congress can be relied on to destroy any hopes he may have of promotion by obliging the new CIA director to spend most of his time on Capitol Hill, answering questions on matters he knows nothing about. The congressional inquiry into the CIA still has months to go.



Through the canal: The first Israel cargo in 18 years to pass through the Suez Canal heading up the Tiran Strait yesterday on board the 8,500-ton Greek freighter, Olympus, for the southern Israel port of Eilat. Captain Loukeres, the

master, said on berthing at Eilat that the 12-hour passage of the canal had gone smoothly after the initial delay at Port Said to sort out canal dues. It had been feared that Arab guerrillas might try to disrupt the transit.

Beirut calm but few believe ceasefire will hold

From Paul Martin

Beirut, Nov 4

Some semblance of life began to trickle back into Beirut today as the ceasefire between the street armies of the right-wing Christians and leftist Muslims was broken only by occasional sniper fire.

Mr Bush managed slightly to raise the "profile" of the United States Liaison Office in Peking by taking part in the diplomatic social round more than Mr Bruce did, but Dr Kissinger's personal style of diplomacy tended to exclude an important role for the Peking-based officials.

The Chinese leadership is expected to regret the dismissal of Dr James Schlesinger as Defence Secretary. They had recently admired him more than any other members of the Ford Administration on account of his tough stand against the Russians.

At the Holiday Inn hotel, the 25-storey building which has been the focal point of much of the fighting in the past 11 days, a Phalangist commander told me: "What is happening is a sort of gentlemen's agree-

ment between both sides to stop fighting for three or four days. Either side of the line, people need food, money and other supplies. After that the fight will continue".

The hotel is now the headquarters of the Phalangists whose men have been reinforced in the past few days. Although they have pulled out of the other two luxury hotels and the St George, they have declared that they have no intention of abandoning the Holiday Inn, which dominates leftist positions surrounding them.

The Phalangists have demanded that the Army take over not only the Holiday Inn but a 33-storey unfinished skyscraper which is held by the leftists and their Palestinian guerrilla supporters. Only if this happens, they have said, will they contemplate evacuating their positions in the hotel.

Equally important, though, is the fact that this Phalangist position is the key to the control of the area over which both forces have fought their most determined battles so far.

While inhabitants of the capital enjoyed their first, but very small, measure of relative tranquillity today, the news from the political front was anything but encouraging. The first meeting of the so-called reconciliation committee to discuss ways of ending the crisis, was marred by the absence of Mr Chamoun, the Interior Minister, who boycotted it.

Clearly, both sides are digging in for a long and bitter campaign. The entry of the Palestinians into the fray in such an overt manner in the last conflict over the hotel area has, if anything, increased the determination of the Phalangists to pursue their policy to the bitter end. In real terms, that could mean partition of the country.

When Zionism came to the area, with Zionism came corruption, the occupation of Arab lands by force, the denial of the Palestinian people's rights completely. These are facts. So my position is that I do not agree with Zionism."

A United Nations committee's resolution on Zionism, describing it as a form of racism, is to be voted on by the General Assembly next week. Between now and then, the Assembly is to debate the Palestine issue in general, after hearing a series of opening statements yesterday from Mr Farouk Kaddoumy, a PLO representative.

Mr Kaddoumy called for sanctions against Israel and reconsideration of Israel's membership. He called for the setting up of a special committee to combat the activities of Zionism and to put an end to its "crimes".

In reply, Mr Chaim Herzog, the Israeli representative, said that United Nations support for the Palestinian aims would block the progress being made in the Middle East as a result of the recent Egyptian-Israeli agreement on Sinai. It was up to the General Assembly, he said, to choose between the two approaches.

Washington, Nov 4—Lady Catherine Shaw, the wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Miss Fromme, a follower of Charles Manson, the convicted mass murderer, told the judge: "Your honour, these people cannot judge me. They can only judge themselves. My family judges me. That's why I took off my robe today. It belongs to my family."

The opening of Miss Fromme's trial coincided with another court hearing, dealing with Miss Patricia Hearst, the newspaper heiress, in San Francisco. Miss Hearst has been in prison since her arrest on September 18, and the prosecution today made an appeal to Judge Oliver Carter to set a date soon for her trial.

Mr James Browning, a United States attorney, told the court that she was fully competent to stand trial, and that this was borne out by the recent examination of her carried out by psychiatrists appointed by Judge Carter.

The main issue before today's hearing was whether she was fit to stand trial. But after hearing from the prosecution and the defence Judge Carter said that he was reserving his decision until later this week.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Egypt backs Israel's membership of UN

From Peter Strafford

New York, Nov 4

President Sadat of Egypt today said bluntly that he was opposed to the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations. His statement, on American television, came the day after the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had called for Israel's expulsion and provided startling evidence of the differences between them.

Israel, President Sadat said, was a fact. He suggested that the best way to solve the Palestine problem would be by creating a separate state comprising the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and a corridor between them.

This might not appeal to the PLO, Mr Sadat said, and it was up to it to decide whether it should agree. "But I think it would be a very good solution."

He repeated his view that the Americans had a key role to play in any solution in the Middle East. "You have special relations with Israel. You provide Israel with everything, and they will not hear from anyone in the world but you."

The task was to make Israel "see the realities of the situation. The Palestinians have been denied even the least human rights for 27 years. They should see that."

Mr Sadat has provoked criticism from Jewish-American quarters during his American tour because of his criticism of Zionism. In his remarks today he made it clear that he was not a Jew-hater.

Commenting that "we have nothing against the Jews at all, and the Jewish religion at all," because Jews and Arabs had been living peacefully together before the creation of Israel.

When Zionism came to the area, with Zionism came corruption, the occupation of Arab lands by force, the denial of the Palestinian people's rights completely. These are facts. So my position is that I do not agree with Zionism."

A United Nations committee's resolution on Zionism, describing it as a form of racism, is to be voted on by the General Assembly next week. Between now and then, the Assembly is to debate the Palestine issue in general, after hearing a series of opening statements yesterday from Mr Farouk Kaddoumy, a PLO representative.

Mr Kaddoumy called for sanctions against Israel and reconsideration of Israel's membership. He called for the setting up of a special committee to combat the activities of Zionism and to put an end to its "crimes".

In reply, Mr Chaim Herzog, the Israeli representative, said that United Nations support for the Palestinian aims would block the progress being made in the Middle East as a result of the recent Egyptian-Israeli agreement on Sinai. It was up to the General Assembly, he said, to choose between the two approaches.

Washington, Nov 4—Lady Catherine Shaw, the wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

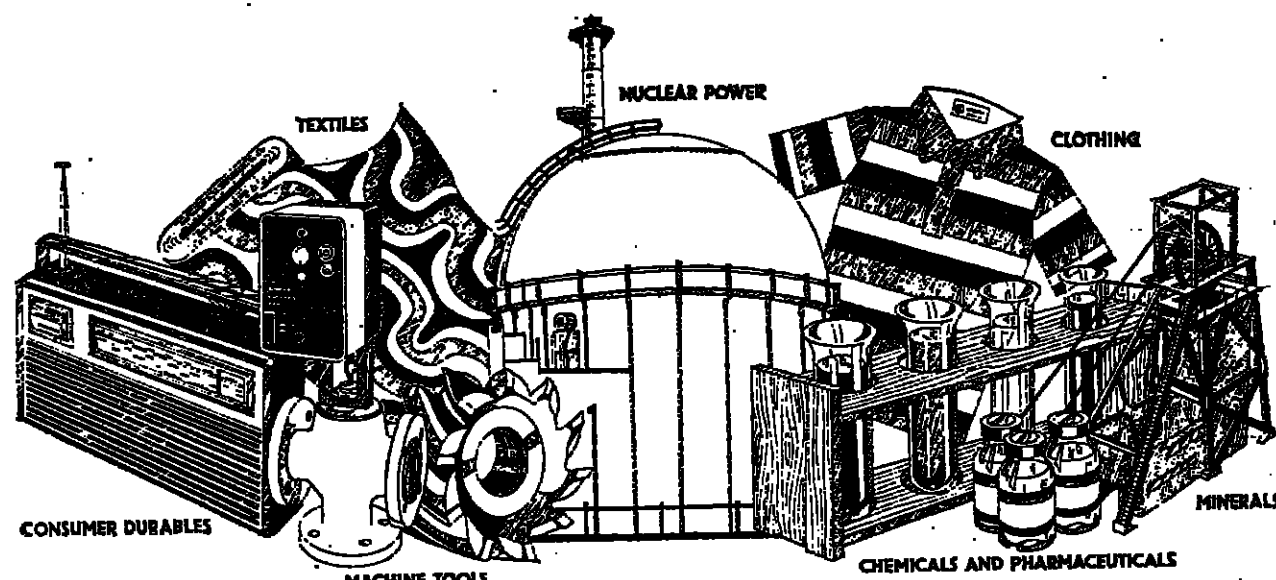
Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.

Washington, Nov 4—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States, suffered a broken hand and nose and facial cuts when she was attacked and robbed while walking near the embassy here yesterday.



Some distinctly profitable surprises are coming out of today's South Africa.

A country of boundless resources states the distinguished Italian journal 'l'Espresso'. But did you realise that many of these resources are only now coming to light?

1975's most taxing decision for the businessman is almost certainly: "Where do I go to find new profits?"

For all sorts of surprising reasons, you may well find the answer to that question is 5,000 miles away. Because South Africa, always known as a giant in the sphere of raw materials, is changing fast, and in ways that could prove extremely profitable to you.

New mineral discoveries of major importance.

Already richly endowed with minerals, the new discoveries of Copper, Lead and Zinc reserves in the North-West Cape, are regarded to be of major importance.

Speaking on these new discoveries, the Minister of Mines, Dr Piet Koornhof said these indicated "an enormous new mineral region."

The strength of the economy harnessed to create a sophisticated industrial infra-structure.

During 1975—a time when the rest of the world reels under the effect of inflation, cruelly combined with unemployment—South Africa anticipates substantial growth in real terms with an estimated average annual growth in GDP of around 6% for the next 3 years.

This growth will be underpinned by the critical ways in which South Africa's economy is being tailored. Already there is a dynamic move towards manufacturing: over 20% of today's GDP is made up of private manufacturing output. The weight of money to be injected into the South African economy over the next few years is staggering. It will ensure for the incoming investor the infra-structure facilities needed in the future.

Here are a few random samples of some of these dynamic developments which may interest you directly.

1. In the next 10 years the South African Government, in terms of its obligations, is to spend

R500 million on buying White-owned land which is to be handed over to the Black Homelands. An Investment Corporation is to be established for each Homeland.

2. Continuation with the massive Saldhana Bay project for export of iron ore and semis.

3. Introduction of a modern container service and major extensions to harbour facilities and the railway system.

4. Some R1,050 million (at present day prices) is being invested in an oil-from-coal project, which is to have 10 times the production capacity of the present plant.

5. Phosphate concentrates production is expected to double by 1976.

6. A new Polypropylene Plant in Durban, expected capacity 50,000 tons, will be coming into production early 1978.

7. R200 million is to be invested in expanding chemical production: projects include a coal-based acetylene plant, and a polyvinyl-chloride plant.

8. The Republic's first nuclear power station is being constructed, and R915 million is being invested in coal based and hydro-electric capacity.

9. South Africa's Iron and Steel Corporation plans to increase capacity from 4 million to 11.3 million tons by 1984.

Other projects include plant for semi-finished steel, an Ethylene Cracker, Phosphoric Acid plants, huge extensions to refineries... and much, much more.

South Africa joins the enriched uranium 'league'.

In April 1975 the South African Prime Minister announced that a pilot uranium enrichment plant at Valindaba has been brought into operation. With the United States, Britain, West Germany and France, South Africa becomes one of the only five Western Countries involved in this advanced field of science and engineering.

The new South African UCOR-process (unique in its conception and developed exclusively by South Africa) has performed highly satisfactorily in the pilot plant.

A full-scale proto-type enrichment plant is expected to come into production in the early 1980's.

In hard cash terms, what does it all add up to for you?

Firstly, South Africa can offer you a wide selection of manufactured goods, with good (and reliable) delivery dates. Quality is high, price competitive. When you enquire you'll be amazed at the range available: from textiles, clothing and household durables through to some highly specialised technical products.

Secondly, don't think of South Africa only as an export market. You'll almost certainly do better by setting up your own plant in the Republic, preferably on a joint venture basis. (Capital investment in the Republic not only enjoys one of the highest returns in the world; there is no restriction on transfer of profits back to the UK.)

There are many, many other favourable factors to consider: The incentives and growing prospects in the black homelands. The helpful similarities between South African and British commercial law. The quality controls imposed by the South African Bureau of Standards. All these create favourable business and investment opportunities in the Republic.

But the most important thing to do is to act right now.

How to take the fullest possible advantage of our free advice.

Our job is to give you all the help and information we can. If you want to invest in South Africa or if you wish to import from South Africa, contact:

THE MINISTER (COMMERCIAL),
EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA,
SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON WC2N 4DP. TELEPHONE: 01-930 4488.



Trading partners for over 200 years.

OVERSEAS

Doubts on Ottawa's handling of 1970 terror acts in Quebec

Nov 4—Premier of Quebec, in an interview included in a recent broadcast in connection with the fifth anniversary of what is called in Ottawa "the October crisis".

Mr Bourassa scoffed at fears of widespread civil unrest in Quebec at the time, leading to a revolution.

"No, I do not share those views," he said, "not at all. There were a few thousand men in any big city who always have a few thousand turbulent people, and they are present in all problems, but that is all."

The comments by Mr Bourassa and others along the same line by two federal Cabinet ministers of the day—Mr Gerard Pelletier and Mr Eric Kierans—provoked immediate demands in the Commons that the Government should institute a judicial inquiry into the whole affair.

Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and Mr Mitchell Sharp, the Government leader in the House, resisted the demands, and defended the Government's action, mainly on the ground that Quebec itself had asked for the application of the War Measures Act.

Replying to one opposition question, Mr Sharp read part of a letter Mr Bourassa had written to the Prime Minister on October 16, 1970, at the height of the crisis.

"The Quebec Government is convinced that such powers are necessary to meet the present emergency," it said. "Not only are we completely innocent people threatened with death, but we are faced with an attempt by a minority to destroy social order through criminal action."

It was not clear from the excerpt, however, that the "powers" sought by Mr Bourassa were those of the War Measures Act. In the fifth anniversary interview, Mr Bourassa denied having asked that the Act should be invoked.

While insisting that it followed the right course in dealing with the October emergency, the Government has vaguely promised legislation to establish instruments for coping with future such crises and peacetime "war measures" as the War Measures Act.

Hours, hundreds of FLQ activists and persons were rounded up in Montreal police and arrested for varying periods. Few, if any, were charged with an offence.

At the time, Canadians—by the kidnappings, the savagery of the murder of Laporte, the Government's attitude that an insurrection had hatched, the Government's party that spoke in the House of Commons was the New Democracy, however, increased of Canadians have troubled over their place in the severe. More and more have doubt the statement uprisings.

Doubts were reinforced by the kidnappings, the savagery of the murder of Laporte, the Government's attitude that an insurrection had hatched, the Government's party that spoke in the House of Commons was the New Democracy, however, increased of Canadians have troubled over their place in the severe. More and more have doubt the statement uprisings.

800 refugees sail back to South Vietnam

Nov 4—More than 800 South Vietnamese refugees who fled to Guam during the collapse of the Saigon regime have arrived back home, North Vietnamese news reported today.

The refugees sailed from an October 16 with no news from South Vietnam would be allowed to re-enter the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry can the voyage by the cargo ship Thuong

must close last of Thai air bases

Nov 4—General Chatichai, the Thai Foreign Minister today reiterated that remaining American bases in Thailand will close by next March.

He said he had spoken to Mr Charles White, American Ambassador, about the withdrawal of American forces from Thailand.

Phanom base in Thailand was closed after having served as a centre for American operations in Indo-China during the Vietnam war.

Still doubt about the future of other American

for newspaper fails

Nov 4—The Louis Luyt to take a African Associated Press failed after the holder refused to 11,600,000 rand was described by papers in the group vying attempt to suffice to apartheid.

The administrators of the Bailey Trust, the

Sihanouk presents African tour

Nov 4—Sihanouk, the Cambodian king, is expected to spend about 10 days in Africa, visiting several African countries.

He is dressed in black, wearing a black turban, and is accompanied by a large entourage.

He is expected to visit several African countries, including Senegal, Guinea, and Sierra Leone.

He is expected to arrive in Senegal on November 10.

SUPER-AN

Nov 4—The

Mystery of power balance in Dacca

From Our Correspondent Calcutta, Nov 4

Dacca radio has made no mention of any change of regime in Bangladesh, nor even indicated that anything unusual has taken place. The radio, which went off the air yesterday morning, resumed broadcasting in the evening. Its news bulletins this morning were devoted mainly to international affairs.

However, Dacca airport was closed for the second day today and telecommunication links are still broken. A BOAC aircraft from Hong Kong tried to land at Dacca but received no response from airport control.

This is about the only verified news, though agency reports quoting diplomatic sources speak of another military coup, in which senior army leaders have seized power from the regime headed by President Khandaker Mushtaq Ahmed, who was installed after the coup on August 15. This suggests that the army leadership has reasserted its authority over the relatively junior officers who led the earlier coup and who are now reported to have been arrested.

But it does not explain why Brigadier Khalid Musharraf, Chief of the Army General Staff, should be mentioned as new leader. One report says that President Mushtaq Ahmed has been kept in office, but another says that Brigadier Khalid Musharraf has taken over as head of state.

The picture is further confused by yet another report that Major-General Ziaur Rahman, army chief since the August coup, has been arrested. He has been senior to Brigadier Khalid Musharraf and was a hero of the armed struggle against Pakistan in 1971. They were then both majors, the two most prominent field commanders of the Liberation Army, and were known to be close friends.

Both became lieutenant-colonels before Bangladesh independence. Later Ziaur Rahman was made a major-general and put in charge of the Comilla garrison and Khalid Musharraf was made a brigadier and Chief of the General Staff.

After the August coup General Shabbir was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and General Ziaur Rahman was made army chief. Brigadier Khalid Musharraf remained in his previous position though latest reports suggest that he was also commander of the Dacca garrison.

It is therefore difficult to interpret the reported developments wholly in terms of a confrontation between the army leadership and the relatively junior officers behind the August 15 coup. There has hitherto been no suggestion of any special link between these officers and General Ziaur Rahman whose own position is now reported to be insecure.

Leading article, page 15

Nov 4—The

Nov 4—The

Bank director shot dead

Paramaribo, Surinam, Nov 4—A bank director was shot dead when three gunmen raided his bank in Paramaribo yesterday. They fled with 183,000 Surinam guilders (about £50,000) and took a woman hostage. She was rescued unharmed. Two men were arrested and the other committed suicide.—Reuters.

MPs propose creation of a Commonwealth bank

From Our Correspondent Delhi, Nov 4

The conference of Commonwealth parliamentarians ended in Delhi today with a proposal to establish a Commonwealth investment bank to help social, economic and political progress in the developing nations.

It was not known, however, whether the delegates had cleared the proposal with their respective governments.

It reflected more the mood of the delegates who had emphasized in their discussions that the member countries should cooperate in their common struggle against want, hunger and economic imbalances.

A united approach by Commonwealth countries, a number of delegates felt, would bring new international economic order.

Speaking at the concluding session, Dinesh Singh, the former Indian Foreign Minister, said that the Commonwealth countries should cooperate not only in economic

Rebellion is not enough to achieve the real aims of feminism

Susan Kedgley, a New Zealand journalist, contributes this week's column in our International Women's Year series.

How sweet are the memories of my rebelliousness. From the deliberately anesthetized first 12 years of my life, I choose to sentimentalize only one or two moments—such as when I dragged myself out of the sullen withdrawal of the mathematics class and threw back in my teacher's face the duster he had thrown in my direction to shut me up. Such moments of defiance and anger, at first so sparse and later so common, stood out in my conventional upbringing like glow-worms in a cave. I hung on to them. I fantasized them, and despised all mortals who could not boast such reckless contempt for the powers-that-be.

At university, my hero was Danny the Red. From my seat in the library of a New Zealand university I fought on the barricades with French students in 1968. I threw bombs and abuse at Mayor Daley in Chicago in 1968. So that when my turn came in my own miniature, as I knew it would, I was ready, all anger and energy and eagerness to plunge in where others would not tread. From 1970 onwards, my moments of rebellion began to converge into days and weeks, into even more activities, and, finally, into feminism.

There I was, 22 years of age, all clenched fists and bitten nails and inchoate anger, and there it was—a bold brazen fist rising like a phoenix from the centre of the women's symbol, emblazoned on the cover of *Sisterhood is Powerful*. The effect was electric. Every page of the book, bought in Sydney and smuggled like porn into New Zealand, caused exhilarating stirrings deep inside me. My inarticulate anger had begun to find what it had sought so long for in vain—a vehicle for external expression—a legitimate cause.

Feminism in ferment: myself in transformation. The energy of defiance, flowing through my blood, enabled me to do what I had previously assumed I took courage to do. The person who had blushed to talk to more than six was now an ardent feminist, speaking with anger and conviction to however many would listen. For two years thus converted, I rummaged New Zealand like some female version of David facing a colossus of Goliaths, talking about feminism to Lions, Plunket Mothers, Kiwanas, Jaycees, Countrywomen, students; sometimes reaching out to them, sometimes accusing them of not reaching out. Telling a startled, mainly male, Labour Party conference, for example, "It is not your penis we have been envying all these years, but your freedom." Everywhere I found hostility, not directed towards me for proposing it (and for the way I was exposing it). I became, eventually, a notorious, defiantly independent figure (on the outside at least), an embarrassment to parents and relatives.

I continued to wear make-up, but I had a ready rationalization. This was my guerrilla gear for the day. I had to have people from dismissing me (and my message) as being a "man-hating lesbian with a chip on her shoulder."

In a recent article in *The Times* on telling a child about death, I mentioned my concern that many parents of stillborn babies were not being helped to mourn their loss. In many instances the parents had taken no part in the funeral and often did not even know where their baby was buried.

Since writing that article I have had a number of communications from such bereaved parents, emphasizing their own lack of involvement in the funeral and their wish that they had taken part. Again and again I have been told of the need for help from medical and nursing staff. Many mothers of stillborn babies become seriously depressed, and the depth of their continued acute grieving indicates that they were not helped to mourn and to work through their grief—a very different situation from "forgetting it" or "getting over it."



her-shoulder" (which they did, anyway). And I continued to go out with men. In fact, in fleeting moments of honesty, I saw that I remained as dependent on them as I was angry at them. I preferred not to see the connection between these two apparently divergent states of mind, however, and even managed to avoid confronting the profound irony of the dependent, debilitating relationships which embroiled my second year of full time feminism.

So that, while publicly persuading (I hoped) Rotarians that "love cannot occur between unequals" without equality there can only be relationships of dominance and subordination. I continued privately to enact daily the drama and destruction of complete emotional subordination to a man. This behaviour was difficult to rationalize, but I tried. I was just "not quite there" yet, intellectually and financially, yes, but emotionally, not quite. At least my anger and energy seemed to increase commensurate with my dependence that year, which fuelled me for the gruelling round of politics, speech-making and wringing of my "public life" and which left me in a conveniently exhausted state, with no time whatsoever to contemplate the possible hypocrisies and inconsistencies of such a double life.

Finally, I left New Zealand, hoping to put in storage, at least for a time, the questions that had disturbed my dreams and visited me on my sleepless nights—how to explain the gap between my intellectual comprehension of sexism and my emotional capitulation to it? What, in fact, were the deeper reasons behind my compulsive rebelliousness, my abhorrence of sexism and my emotional anger at men?

For two years, as men sped in and out of my life, these questions continued to clutter around in my head, causing confusion, anxiety and tension. Occasionally I would pause to contemplate the reasons for the insecurity which hovered always behind the bold facade of the ardent feminist. I would understand sometimes why my hands had trembled, I realize, during my two years of full-time feminism, especially when I was giving a speech.

I have also been surprised by the complete unanimity of feeling among the medical and nursing staff with whom I work that total involvement of the parents in the management of a stillborn baby is the only way to help them in their grief. Many of the staff have previously handled the birth of a stillborn baby in the standard way by taking over from the parents and arranging for the hospital to "dispose" of the baby. It is these same members of staff who have insisted that I should write this article, being convinced that current practice must change. In discussions with medical and nursing staff elsewhere in the country, I have still to find a hospital which does fully involve the parents, but all have become easily convinced that this policy should be introduced.

What, then, should be the policy with regard to stillborn babies? I am uncertain whether all mothers whose babies have died before the onset of labour should be told before the birth because I have met a few mothers who said they were glad not to have been told. At the same time I suspect that every mother whose baby has died in her uterus knows this, since the cessation of movements is obvious.

What I am certain about is that mothers and fathers should be helped to see and to hold their stillborn babies. Great sensitivity on the part of the staff handling the situation is essential. Recently, a house officer, having ensured that he was called for the birth of a baby known to have died some time previously, was able to help the mother by getting her first to feel her baby's foot through the cloth in which he was wrapped. Eventually she could look at her dead baby's face.

I would remember how I had developed a trick of holding two weighty books in my hands when I spoke, to avoid repeating a humiliating experience I once had, when the noise of the shaking of my notes echoing in the microphone, drowned out my voice. I even began to consider that while it was easy and enjoyable to blame persons and institutions outside myself for all my grievances, perhaps I needed to look within, as well as without, for an explanation. But mostly I pushed these thoughts out of my mind and got on with the business of living.

So it was with the mild sense of irritation of a person disturbed during a restless slumber that I found myself confronted by a series of startling statements during a recent lecture I attended on feminism. "Where there is rebellion, there is bondage"—the voice, so certain, made me uneasy—and the most militant and rebellious in the women's movement are undoubtedly those who remain (perhaps at a repressed or unconscious level) in bondage to male values, behaviour patterns, and men."

The lecturer went on to assert that the involvement of too many feminists was based superficially upon fragments of feminist ideology gleaned from books, magazines and conversations, which provided them with an ideological rationale for externalizing their hostilities (the origins of which lay deeply buried in the individual psyche) but which prevented them from going a stage beyond it. Unless women, and particularly women whose feminist experience did not extend much beyond slogans and rhetoric, whose activities and views were still tinged with the weight of conditioning, could search within as well as blame without, and dig out those areas of dependency on men which fuelled their anger at themselves and subsequently the world, they were in grave danger of becoming living, externally angry embodiments of those distorted male values of aggression, competition, emotional control; of inheriting and imitating, but not transforming, the essential character of the male status quo.

My discomfort was immediate and, immense. How often, I recalled, had I spoken of the dangers of women becoming "counterfeit men" by interpreting equality too narrowly to mean merely an extension to women of male values, rights, responsibilities and privileges; or gaining only, as Germaine Greer expressed it, "free entry into the world of the ulcer and the coronary."

Yet was I not one of those women who, while immaculately maintaining the external postures of a feminist, had eschewed the arduous, time-consuming, but essential task of probing, externalizing and ultimately exorcising from within those deep emotions, dependencies and conditioned responses which, cumulatively, had kept me in bondage to men? The irony of the daughter shaking her militant fist at the world while seducing surrogate father figures on the side could no longer be ignored, and I began to see deeply buried in my feminism a burning desire not to reject men but to emulate and, if possible, outshine them.

I was, in other words, caught (as was I perceived, much of the feminist movement), in my own contradictions, and no amount of marching or protesting would dissipate the anger or answer the troubling questions that flowed from these very contradictions. I recalled several well-known feminists who, at non-feminist gatherings, would talk only with men and began to see clearly that while much could be achieved by institutional changes aimed at eliminating the external face of sexism, the realization of the promise of feminism—the transformation and humanization of the individual and society—lay ultimately in the painful process of self-search, discovery and transformation. Without this process the most well-intentioned reforms and the most well-intended efforts of feminists would be eroded, for rebellion and anger and external activity could carry one so far and no farther. Until one could liberate oneself from rebellion and anger and external activity could remain stuck, half in and half out, able to redecorate the icing but not rebake the cake.

Whenever possible the mother of a stillborn baby will be sent home to the care of her family doctor and midwife as quickly as possible. While she is in the hospital she may prefer a single room to a ward full of mothers with live babies, but her main need is for understanding listeners among members of the staff. The difficulty is that nurses and doctors have been insufficiently trained to handle death, which they are likely to regard as personal failure. I do not think the general public is sufficiently aware of the intense grief and guilt feelings experienced by medical and nursing staff over almost every death. These feelings are likely to make them continually strive for their patient's recovery when they know this is impossible. Visiting a dying patient just to talk to him or his relatives requires a training which is only now becoming part of the medical curriculum.

Legally, a stillborn baby is one born after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, but babies born before this time can have the same funeral arrangements by agreement with the funeral directors. Naturally the hospital authorities will assist in any way they can, and they are also empowered to pay for the funeral if the parents wish. But the essential point is that the hospital should not take over the arrangements from the parents. Naturally, the funeral should be postponed until the baby's mother is well enough to take part.

The needs of parents of stillborn babies in the future is clear. Additionally it is up to doctors in the natural course of taking a medical history to learn of previous miscarriages, terminations of pregnancy or stillborn births in order to ensure that help is given if mourning is incomplete. A girl who undergoes a termination of pregnancy should be aware of the importance of telling her future husband of this fact when the time comes. Many married girls are now facing an added stress in pregnancy because of hiding this fact from their husbands and instructing the doctor to do the same. Some of these girls can be made aware that such a secret is dangerous to a marriage. They are then relieved to tell their husbands and to realize that their marriage has not thereby been weakened.

Dr Hugh Jolly

How hospitals can help parents to bear the loss of a baby

majority of the parents I have met have not come to see me for this reason. I have seen them in the course of my work as a paediatrician in a hospital out-patient department and its maternity department.

I have also been surprised by the complete unanimity of feeling among the medical and nursing staff with whom I work that total involvement of the parents in the management of a stillborn baby is the only way to help them in their grief. Many of the staff have previously handled the birth of a stillborn baby in the standard way by taking over from the parents and arranging for the hospital to "dispose" of the baby. It is these same members of staff who have insisted that I should write this article, being convinced that current practice must change. In discussions with medical and nursing staff elsewhere in the country, I have still to find a hospital which does fully involve the parents, but all have become easily convinced that this policy should be introduced.

What, then, should be the policy with regard to stillborn babies? I am uncertain whether all mothers whose babies have died before the onset of labour should be told before the birth because I have met a few mothers who said they were glad not to have been told. At the same time I suspect that every mother whose baby has died in her uterus knows this, since the cessation of movements is obvious.

What I am certain about is that mothers and fathers should be helped to see and to hold their stillborn babies. Great sensitivity on the part of the staff handling the situation is essential. Recently, a house officer, having ensured that he was called for the birth of a baby known to have died some time previously, was able to help the mother by getting her first to feel her baby's foot through the cloth in which he was wrapped. Eventually she could look at her dead baby's face.

Whenever possible the mother of a stillborn baby will be sent home to the care of her family doctor and midwife as quickly as possible. While she is in the hospital she may prefer a single room to a ward full of mothers with live babies, but her main need is for understanding listeners among members of the staff. The difficulty is that nurses and doctors have been insufficiently trained to handle death, which they are likely to regard as personal failure. I do not think the general public is sufficiently aware of the intense grief and guilt feelings experienced by medical and nursing staff over almost every death. These feelings are likely to make them continually strive for their patient's recovery when they know this is impossible. Visiting a dying patient just to talk to him or his relatives requires a training which is only now becoming part of the medical curriculum.

Legally, a stillborn baby is one born after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, but babies born before this time can have the same funeral arrangements by agreement with the funeral directors. Naturally the hospital authorities will assist in any way they can, and they are also empowered to pay for the funeral if the parents wish. But the essential point is that the hospital should not take over the arrangements from the parents. Naturally, the funeral should be postponed until the baby's mother is well enough to take part.

The needs of parents of stillborn babies in the future is clear. Additionally it is up to doctors in the natural course of taking a medical history to learn of previous miscarriages, terminations of pregnancy or stillborn births in order to ensure that help is given if mourning is incomplete. A girl who undergoes a termination of pregnancy should be aware of the importance of telling her future husband of this fact when the time comes. Many married girls are now facing an added stress in pregnancy because of hiding this fact from their husbands and instructing the doctor to do the same. Some of these girls can be made aware that such a secret is dangerous to a marriage. They are then relieved to tell their husbands and to realize that their marriage has not thereby been weakened.

Dr Hugh Jolly

PARLIAMENT, November 4, 1975

Chrysler situation grave: Mr Wilson promises statement

House of Commons

The Prime Minister promised that Mr. Wilson, Secretary of State for Industry, would make a statement about the Chrysler motor car manufacturing situation as soon as it was practicable to do so.

He was asked by MR KENNETH BAKER (City of Westminster, Conservative) to outline the nature of the discussions last night with the management of the Chrysler Corporation.

MR WILSON (Huyton, Lab)—The Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Wilson) and I, with the Paymaster General (Mr Dell), had discussions with Mr. Baker and other representatives of the Chrysler Corporation last night.

Further discussions have been taking place at the Department of Industry and Mr Wilson will be meeting, in a few minutes' time, the representatives of Chrysler. He will make a statement to the House as soon as it is practicable to do so.

As I said last Thursday, I would want to understand the gravity of the situation. Nothing has happened last night which would cause me to do so.

We are in the process of discussion with the Chrysler Corporation and the situation and any possibility which they or anyone else may have for dealing with the situation.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, Lab)—Will he ensure that the Central Policy Review Staff report on the motor industry is on the agenda for the next meeting of NEDC? As some Labour MPs have been discussing the contents of the report with newspaper reporters, will he ensure that after that meeting the report is published?

MR WILSON—It is not on the agenda for tomorrow's meeting. With regard to the CPSR report on the motor car industry, it will be my intention to publish this as soon as possible, but since a

considerable amount of information is in the public domain, it is not possible to make a statement on the basis of confidential information supplied in confidence, we must get their agreement as to what can be published.

MR HUCKFIELD (Nuneaton, Lab)—While welcoming the initiative of the Prime Minister on the Chrysler situation, will he accept that up and down the country, cutting the employees of Chrysler, the component firms and the distributors as well, there are probably 60,000 to 70,000 jobs at stake in the talks currently going on?

While accepting the need to make a statement as soon as possible, can he possibly do his good offices to ensure a meeting tomorrow between the company and the unions so that the unions are given the fullest information of the position about the talks which have been going on?

MR WILSON—I have suggested that while these important representatives are in this country, they should have discussions with the unions. The Secretary of State (Mr Wilson) and I, with the Paymaster General (Mr Dell), had discussions with Mr. Baker and other representatives of the Chrysler Corporation last night.

Further discussions have been taking place at the Department of Industry and Mr Wilson will be meeting, in a few minutes' time, the representatives of Chrysler. He will make a statement to the House as soon as it is practicable to do so.

As I said last Thursday, I would want to understand the gravity of the situation. Nothing has happened last night which would cause me to do so.

We are in the process of discussion with the Chrysler Corporation and the situation and any possibility which they or anyone else may have for dealing with the situation.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, Lab)—Will he ensure that the Central Policy Review Staff report on the motor industry is on the agenda for the next meeting of NEDC? As some Labour MPs have been discussing the contents of the report with newspaper reporters, will he ensure that after that meeting the report is published?

MR WILSON—It is not on the agenda for tomorrow's meeting. With regard to the CPSR report on the motor car industry, it will be my intention to publish this as soon as possible, but since a

Investigation begun into steelworks explosion

MR HAROLD WALKER, Under-Secretary for Employment (Dover, Lab), in a statement on the explosion which caused fatalities and serious injuries at the blast furnace at the British Steel Corporation's Appleby Frodingham plant, Scunthorpe, earlier today, said the disaster occurred when a large amount of molten metal was being poured into a torpedo lad.

Factory Inspectors of the Health and Safety Executive had begun an investigation on the site. The Health and Safety Commission's chairman was travelling to the site.

The commission had instructed the executive to investigate and to make a special report to them. The trade unions as well as management would be consulted with the inquiry and the report would be published.

MR JOHN ELLIS (Brigs and Scunthorpe, Lab) said that in view of the past history of his constituency there was great public concern that the tragedy should be investigated thoroughly. He suggested a public inquiry would be more satisfactory.

MR WALKER—Mr Ellis's constituents have suffered a tragic double blow in a short space of time. It is too early to say whether a public inquiry would be an appropriate step. It would be wrong to rule out the possibility of the facts suggested that it was appropriate and necessary.

MR TINN (Teesside, Redcar, Lab)—This disaster highlights the risks in this industry and in particular the ever present danger of running molten metal into containers which may inevitably contain a small amount of water, producing an explosive reaction.

MR WALKER—It is right to remind the House of the risks that are run and taken for granted by workers in many of our everyday of their working lives.

As to his advice to the junior doctors, he said that they should wait for the ballot, but that he hoped Mr. Fowler would feel able to go one step further and say that the junior doctors were not being discriminated against. This is a central question of the Government's overall pay policy which has been voluntarily agreed.

If they are prepared to abide by the pay policy as have 1,500,000 other workers and some 200,000 workers renegotiated downwards in the recent pay awards to make them compatible with the voluntarily agreed pay policy, and if the junior doctors share the same view, then they have any extra money under the terms of the pay policy, they should look seriously at the recent pay award which has been voluntarily agreed.

MR OWEN—No one would pretend that the waiting list was solely the responsibility of the present Government. It has been built up over the years and it is undoubtedly contributing to it.

MR OWEN—The total number on the waiting list has increased by the half-million mark for many years. Industrial disputes in the service over the last few years have not helped. The Government's industrial dispute will be aggravating the situation even further.

MR LOYDEN (Liverpool, Garston, Lab)—The question of the junior doctors' pay is a difficult one to be based on need of medical attention at the time. Would he investigate the practice of consultants for junior doctors' pay?

MR OWEN—The whole question of medical pay is a complex one. We put to the medical profession in the joint working party well over a year ago proposals for joint working lists and together to examine the difficulties that might come from joint waiting lists.

MR ASHLEY (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) asked the Prime Minister next proposed to take the chair at the National Economic Development Council.

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said he would be attending the NEC on Wednesday.

MR ASHLEY—The readiness of Conservative MPs to abuse and attack trade unions makes it difficult for Labour MPs to make constructive suggestions. Would the Prime Minister try to ensure that not only is the need for increased pay for junior doctors, but also the need for investment and that means straight talking on over-manning.

MR WILSON—What I and others have said to trade union audiences and elsewhere is that what has been wrong under successive governments was inadequate and sometimes misdirected investment for jobs, training and return on the investment compared to other countries. There is also the urgent question of the over-manning.

Although of course a period of world inflation and heavy unemployment in advanced countries is so pressing a matter that we are stressing all the time in our discussions with the

unions and NEDC the need to deal with the over-manning problem at the right time which might not be long coming.

MR JAMES MARSHALL (Leicester South, Lab)—Did he see the misleading leading article in *The Times* today concerning import controls? He presumably had failed to read the Tory candidate's article.

At the meeting with NEDC, he should have refused to accept the charges of selective import controls, as put forward by the Tory and the Labour Party conference.

MR WILSON—Important, busy people will not have time to discuss misleading articles in the press for which there is no ministerial responsibility.

The Secretary of Trade (Mr Shore) dealt with import controls in a question time yesterday. As he made clear, we do not rule out protective measures for particular industries suffering or threatened by imports, but as a result of increased imports.

We have made clear that we do not believe a generalized system of import controls for Britain or for our exports. Mr Shore in his visit to the European countries last week emphasized the determination of the Government that we would do our best to sustain world

trade, but as he said yesterday: "We cannot stand idly by in a situation where there is a danger of the destruction of a major British industrial capacity which we need for the future when the world recession ends."

MR WELLS (Bexley, Kent, Conservative)—While accepting his comments on the dangers of blanket import controls, will he at the meeting with the junior doctors' pay committee, say that selective import controls are not confined to those MFU pressure of habit oppose Government policy, but goes much wider on the benches behind him.

MR WILSON—The list of industries about which there is deep anxiety is not confined to those mentioned by him. I have said what we cannot accept, as Mr Shore yesterday, is a situation in which during a serious world depression, a depression in Britain, imports should reach a level in certain industries, which, whether or not he can prove, industrial dumping or unfair practices, that led to the disappearance of a British industry, which has great prospects for the future when there is a recovery.

MR WILSON—The list of industries about which there is deep anxiety is not confined to those mentioned by him. I have said what we cannot accept, as Mr Shore yesterday, is a situation in which during a serious world depression, a depression in Britain, imports should reach a level in certain industries, which, whether or not he can prove, industrial dumping or unfair practices, that led to the disappearance of a British industry, which has great prospects for the future when there is a recovery.

MR WILSON—The list of industries about which there is deep anxiety is not confined to those mentioned by him. I have said what we cannot accept, as Mr Shore yesterday, is a situation in which during a serious world depression, a depression in Britain, imports should reach a level in certain industries, which, whether or not he can prove, industrial dumping or unfair practices, that led to the disappearance of a British industry, which has great prospects for the future when there is a recovery.

MR WILSON—The list of industries about which there is deep anxiety is not confined to those mentioned by him. I have said what we cannot accept, as Mr Shore yesterday, is a situation in which during a serious world depression, a depression in Britain, imports should reach a level in certain industries, which, whether or not he can prove, industrial dumping or unfair practices, that led to the disappearance of a British industry, which has great prospects for the future when there is a recovery.

MR WILSON—The list of industries about which there is deep anxiety is not confined to those mentioned by him. I have said what we cannot accept, as Mr Shore yesterday, is a situation in which during a serious world depression, a depression in Britain, imports should reach a level in certain industries, which, whether or not he can prove, industrial dumping or unfair practices, that led to the disappearance of a British industry, which has great prospects for the future when there is a recovery.

MR WILSON—The list of industries about which there is deep anxiety is not confined to those mentioned by him. I have said what we cannot accept, as Mr Shore yesterday, is a situation in which during a serious world depression, a depression in Britain, imports should reach a level in certain industries, which, whether or not he can prove, industrial dumping or unfair practices, that led to the disappearance of a British industry, which has great prospects for the future when there is a recovery.

Phasing out of pay beds a good bargain: more available for NHS patients

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) asked the Secretary of State for Social Services, what was the total amount received by the National Health Service in the most recent 12-month period for which figures were available in respect of fees for pay beds.

MRS BARBARA CASTLE (Blackburn, Lab)—Income from pay bed charges in England in 1973-74 was £14.3m. On the basis of a similar usage, pay bed charges for 1975-76 are £15.2m.

MR MILLER—Would Mrs Castle confirm that this contribution to the health service—and she has not yet given any indication of how it is to be replaced—is on top of the tax paid by those using the beds in respect of which they have a right to be treated in the NHS hospital? There it is not right that Mrs Castle should seek to offset other charges which she has been in the habit of doing.

MRS CASTLE—Funds will be made available to the NHS by the Government in the form of a grant. It will not be affected as a consequence of the phasing out of pay beds.

We all contribute to the health service and we still all have access to it. What we are prohibiting is access to the NHS by payment of a fee.

MR MAURICE MILLER (East Kilbride, Lab)—Could Mrs Castle estimate the contribution which is made by workers in the health service, such as nurses, medical auxiliaries, technicians, contributions to pay beds which are not included in these calculations?

MRS CASTLE—He is right in saying that no one other than the NHS is contributing to the health service. The NHS is a service which is provided for all who need it. It is not a service which is provided for those who can pay for it.

MR MILLER—Would Mrs Castle confirm that this contribution to the health service—and she has not yet given any indication of how it is to be replaced—is on top of the tax paid by those using the beds in respect of which they have a right to be treated in the NHS hospital? There it is not right that Mrs Castle should seek to offset other charges which she has been in the habit of doing.

MRS CASTLE—Funds will be made available to the NHS by the Government in the form of a grant. It will not be affected as a consequence of the phasing out of pay beds.

We all contribute to the health service and we still all have access to it. What we are prohibiting is access to the NHS by payment of a fee.

MR MAURICE MILLER (East Kilbride, Lab)—Could Mrs Castle estimate the contribution which is made by workers in the health service, such as nurses, medical auxiliaries, technicians, contributions to pay beds which are not included in these calculations?

MRS CASTLE—He is right in saying that no one other than the NHS is contributing to the health service. The NHS is a service which is provided for all who need it. It is not a service which is provided for those who can pay for it.

MR MILLER—Would Mrs Castle confirm that this contribution to the health service—and she has not yet given any indication of how it is to be replaced—is on top of the tax paid by those using the beds in respect of which they have a right to be treated in the NHS hospital? There it is not right that Mrs Castle should seek to offset other charges which she has been in the habit of doing.

MRS CASTLE—Funds will be made available to the NHS by the Government in the form of a grant. It will not be affected as a consequence of the phasing out of pay beds.

We all contribute to the health service and we still all have access to it. What we are prohibiting is access to the NHS by payment of a fee.

MR MAURICE MILLER (East Kilbride, Lab)—Could Mrs Castle estimate the contribution which is made by workers in the health service, such as nurses, medical auxiliaries, technicians, contributions to pay beds which are not included in these calculations?

MRS CASTLE—He is right in saying that no one other than the NHS is contributing to the health service. The NHS is a service which is provided for all who need it. It is not a service which is provided for those who can pay for it.

MR MILLER—Would Mrs Castle confirm that this contribution to the health service—and she has not yet given any indication of how it is to be replaced—is on top of the tax paid by those using the beds in respect of which they have a right to be treated in the NHS hospital? There it is not right that Mrs Castle should seek to offset other charges which she has been in the habit of doing.

MRS CASTLE—Funds will be made available to the NHS by the Government in the form of a grant. It will not be affected as a consequence of the phasing out of pay beds.

We all contribute to the health service and we still all have access to it. What we are prohibiting is access to the NHS by payment of a fee.

MR MAURICE MILLER (East Kilbride, Lab)—Could Mrs Castle estimate the contribution which is made by workers in the health service, such as nurses, medical auxiliaries, technicians, contributions to pay beds which are not included in these calculations?

MRS CASTLE—He is right in saying that no one other than the NHS is contributing to the health service. The NHS is a service which is provided for all who need it. It is not a service which is provided for those who can pay for it.

MR MILLER—Would Mrs Castle confirm that this contribution to the health service—and she has not yet given any indication of how it is to be replaced—is on top of the tax paid by those using the beds in respect of which they have a right to be treated in the NHS hospital? There it is not right that Mrs Castle should seek to offset other charges which she has been in the habit of doing.

MRS CASTLE—Funds will be made available to the NHS by the Government in the form of a grant. It will not be affected as a consequence of the phasing out of pay beds.

We all contribute to the health service and we still all have access to it. What we are prohibiting is access to the NHS by payment of a fee.

MR MAURICE MILLER (East Kilbride, Lab)—Could Mrs Castle estimate the contribution which is made by workers in the health service, such as nurses, medical auxiliaries, technicians, contributions to pay beds which are not included in these calculations?

MRS CASTLE—He is right in saying that no one other than the NHS is contributing to the health service. The NHS is a service which is provided for all who need it. It is not a service which is provided for those who can pay for it.

MR MILLER—Would Mrs Castle confirm that this contribution to the health service—and she has not yet given any indication of how it is to be replaced—is on top of the tax paid by those using the beds in respect of which they have a right to be treated in the NHS hospital? There it is not right that Mrs Castle should seek to offset other charges which she has been in the habit of doing.

MRS CASTLE—Funds will be made available to the NHS by the Government in the form of a grant. It will not be affected as a consequence of the phasing out of pay beds.

We all contribute to the health service and we still all have access to it. What we are prohibiting is access to the NHS by payment of a fee.

MR MAURICE MILLER (East Kilbride, Lab)—Could Mrs Castle estimate the contribution which is made by workers in the health service, such as nurses, medical auxiliaries, technicians, contributions to pay beds which are not included in these calculations?

MRS CASTLE—He is right in saying that no one other than the NHS is contributing to the health service. The NHS is a service which is provided for all who need it. It is not a service which is provided for those who can pay for it.

MR MILLER—Would Mrs Castle confirm that this contribution to the health service—and she has not yet given any indication of how it is to be replaced—is on top of the tax paid by those using the beds in respect of which they have a right to be treated in the NHS hospital? There it is not right that Mrs Castle should seek to offset other charges which she has been in the habit of doing.

MRS CASTLE—Funds will be made available to the NHS by the Government in the form of a grant. It will not be affected as a consequence of the phasing out of pay beds.

MR GOW (Eastbourne, C)—At a time when the health service is desperately short of resources, does Mrs Castle believe it is right to deprive the service of £26m a year revenue from pay beds?

Will she reconsider her decision and bear in mind that there are many users of the NHS who would be charged if they thought that the service would be improved?

MRS CASTLE—I think the decision is right. We are getting a good bargain. Phasing out will mean that there will be the equivalent of 2,500 to 3,000 more beds available for NHS use. The capital cost of providing these beds at the moment would be of the order of £60m to £70m.

MR VAUGHAN, an Opposition spokesman (Reading, South, C)—How many pay beds have already been phased out? Mrs Castle's order says that 1,000 beds have been phased out in recent months.

During the past week there had been 74 shooting incidents, the vast majority concerned with the feud between the Official and the Provisional IRA.

This is gangsterism (he said) and there is no other word for it. It can and will be dealt with by effective policing with the full support of the community.

The Army still provided the framework for security but the problem was different from that of last year and they needed different tactics. The police and the Army were faced with crimes against society which could not be justified on the grounds of any political cause.

The police must be the principal guardian of law and order and the people of Northern Ireland could make a substantial contribution to ending violence by giving their help to the police.

As the security situation improves (he went on) and as the police become more successful, so I would envisage the Army being able to make a planned, orderly, and progressive reduction. This would be a gradual process. This is not a question of political disengagement, but depends on the progress that is made in bringing gangsters to justice.

MR JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C) asked if the Secretary of State for Social Services would take appropriate steps to provide private security units for psychiatric patients.

DR OWEN, Minister of State for Health—We have already asked health authorities to set up regional security units for patients requiring treatment in conditions of security short of that provided by the special hospitals but greater than that normally available in psychiatric hospitals or in the community.

Such patients may include psychopathic patients requiring hospital treatment.

The recent report of the Butler Committee on mentally abnormal offenders expresses the view that dangerous anti-social psychopaths should generally be dealt with in a penal system and that special prison units should be set up for this purpose. The Government are considering this and the other recommendations made by the committee.

MRS KNIGHT—Can he say anything more definite about when the Butler Committee recommendations are likely to be implemented? Does he not agree that escapes from mental hospitals are a danger to the public?

Can he comment on the case in Bristol last week where such a patient had to be sent to prison because a mental hospital refused to accept him?

DR OWEN—The Government's attitude is that this is a complex and detailed report. There are some aspects of it we would like to take into account. We have been able to consider the whole report. We intend to look at this in conjunction with the Home Office.

In the meantime, the Home Office is looking at the problem of the prison system which we have been able to consider the whole report. We intend to look at this in conjunction with the Home Office.

MR MITCHELL—Does that apply to the self-employed as well?

DR OWEN—The self-employed and non-employed are not covered by the EEC regulations because medical treatment is normally

available only to people who contribute to sickness and insurance schemes.

Not all EEC countries have schemes for self-employed and non-employed, unlike our National Health Service which is available to all residents regardless of whether or not they pay contributions.

The Government are urging in Brussels that the EEC rules be amended so that self-employed and non-employed persons (Cheer.)

It has been agreed, in the Council of Ministers, to set up a special committee working party to consider the question. It will meet in Brussels to study the problem. Officials from my department.

Other members of the Community are not involved in this. We believe that this should be extended. (Renewed cheer.)

MR DAVID KITCHELL (Basingstoke, C) asked what reciprocal arrangements were made for contributions to the National Health Service requiring hospital treatment while in the EEC countries on business or on holiday.

DR DAVID OWEN, Minister of State for Health (Lymington, Hampshire, Lab)—The Social Security regulations which cover employed persons and their families are not applicable to hospital treatment, including hospital treatment, during a visit to another EEC country on the same terms as those who are insured citizens of that country.

MR MITCHELL—Does that apply to the self-employed as well?

DR OWEN—The self-employed and non-employed are not covered by the EEC regulations because medical treatment is normally

available only to people who contribute to sickness and insurance schemes.

Not all EEC countries have schemes for self-employed and non-employed, unlike our National Health Service which is available to all residents regardless of whether or not they pay contributions.

The Government are urging in Brussels that the EEC rules be amended so that self-employed and non-employed persons (Cheer.)

It has been agreed, in the Council of Ministers, to set up a special committee working party to consider the question. It will meet in Brussels to study the problem. Officials from my department.

Other members of the Community are not involved in this. We believe that this should be extended. (Renewed cheer.)

MR DAVID KITCHELL (Basingstoke, C) asked what reciprocal arrangements were made for contributions to the National Health Service requiring hospital treatment while in the EEC countries on business or on holiday.

DR DAVID OWEN, Minister of State for Health (Lymington, Hampshire, Lab)—The Social Security regulations which cover employed persons and their families are not applicable to hospital treatment, including hospital treatment, during a visit to another EEC country on the same terms as those who are insured citizens of that country.

Early release scheme for Ulster prisoners, but not amnesty for bombers and murderers

MR MERLYN REES, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, moved that the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1973 (Amendment) Order, 1975 be approved.

He said that the effect of the order was to add the Ulster Volunteer Force to the list of proscribed organizations. Recently the UVF had admitted the Miami Show Band murders and indiscriminate attacks on civilians. He hoped that the UVF would turn back to political argument.

This year there had been fewer bombs and fewer attacks on the security forces, although in recent months there had been an increase in the Provisional IRA must be a large part of the blame.

The prime emphasis this year had been on security and internal security, as 207 had been killed, of whom 188 were civilians, and of those, 137 had been classed as security or intercommunal.

During the past week there had been 74 shooting incidents, the vast majority concerned with the feud between the Official and the Provisional IRA.

This is gangsterism (he said) and there is no other word for it. It can and will be dealt with by effective policing with the full support of the community.

The Army still provided the framework for security but the problem was different from that of last year and they needed different tactics. The police and the Army were faced with crimes against society which could not be justified on the grounds of any political cause.

The police must be the principal guardian of law and order and the people of Northern Ireland could make a substantial contribution to ending violence by giving their help to the police.

As the security situation improves (he went on) and as the police become more successful, so I would envisage the Army being able to make a planned, orderly, and progressive reduction. This would be a gradual process. This is not a question of political disengagement, but depends on the progress that is made in bringing gangsters to justice.

MR JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C) asked if the Secretary of State for Social Services would take appropriate steps to provide private security units for psychiatric patients.

DR OWEN, Minister of State for Health—We have already asked health authorities to set up regional security units for patients requiring treatment in conditions of security short of that provided by the special hospitals but greater than that normally available in psychiatric hospitals or in the community.

Such patients may include psychopathic patients requiring hospital treatment.

The recent report of the Butler Committee on mentally abnormal offenders expresses the view that dangerous anti-social psychopaths should generally be dealt with in a penal system and that special prison units should be set up for this purpose. The Government are considering this and the other recommendations made by the committee.

MRS KNIGHT—Can he say anything more definite about when the Butler Committee recommendations are likely to be implemented? Does he not agree that escapes from mental hospitals are a danger to the public?

Can he comment on the case in Bristol last week where such a patient had to be sent to prison because a mental hospital refused to accept him?

DR OWEN—The Government's attitude is that this is a complex and detailed report. There are some aspects of it we would like to take into account. We have been able to consider the whole report. We intend to look at this in conjunction with the Home Office.

In the meantime, the Home Office is looking at the problem of the prison system which we have been able to consider the whole report. We intend to look at this in conjunction with the Home Office.

MR MITCHELL—Does that apply to the self-employed as well?

DR OWEN—The self-employed and non-employed are not covered by the EEC regulations because medical treatment is normally

available only to people who contribute to sickness and insurance schemes.

Not all EEC countries have schemes for self-employed and non-employed, unlike our National Health Service which is available to all residents regardless of whether or not they pay contributions.

The Government are urging in Brussels that the EEC rules be amended so that self-employed and non-employed persons (Cheer.)

It has been agreed, in the Council of Ministers, to set up a special committee working party to consider the question. It will meet in Brussels to study the problem. Officials from my department.

Other members of the Community are not involved in this. We believe that this should be extended. (Renewed cheer.)

MR DAVID KITCHELL (Basingstoke, C) asked what reciprocal arrangements were made for contributions to the National Health Service requiring hospital treatment while in the EEC countries on business or on holiday.

DR DAVID OWEN, Minister of State for Health (Lymington, Hampshire, Lab)—The Social Security regulations which cover employed persons and their families are not applicable to hospital treatment, including hospital treatment, during a visit to another EEC country on the same terms as those who are insured citizens of that country.

MR MITCHELL—Does that apply to the self-employed as well?

DR OWEN—The self-employed and non-employed are not covered by the EEC regulations because medical treatment is normally

available only to people who contribute to sickness

Mr Ford's ruthless cabinet changes will make the presidential campaign even rougher

Washington, Nov 4. President Ford has at last managed to surprise everyone — by being ruthless. His abrupt Cabinet changes, his cold dismissal of Vice-President Rockefeller's political separation were done in characteristic disarray. But they at least tore away the nice-guy image and have refocused the man with impulsive electoral reflexes. Few thought it possible, but he has restored to Washington the touch of Byzantium missing since Richard Nixon left town.

It was not very pretty but it sounded like the real G. H. W. Ford, and the President really wants to be. In his news conference last night as in the delivery of his chilling speech condemning New York last week, he appeared like a man released. He has rarely spoken with the ring of such personal conviction as in unloading his denunciation of the big city; and he gaily — almost jeeringly — acknowledged last night that he had felt good all day, after his Cabinet swagession of the man with impulsive electoral reflexes.

Last night his explanations were inadequate, and not the whole truth. But when he insisted, almost plaintively, that after 14 months in the White House he had finally put together his "own team" of "my guys" it had carried a ring of truth and self-satisfaction at least in so far as it concerned two old Congressional friends now promoted — Mr Donald Rumsfeld and Mr George Bush.

Questions whether Dr Kissinger did in Dr Schlesinger, or whether Mr Rumsfeld is now Rasputin should not be asked. Mr Ford's own convictions and wishes. For there can be little question that the shake-up is part of his political rehearsal, with personalities important where they were deemed to hinder or help Mr Ford's reelection.

The President's persistent protests to the contrary now illustrate his fear of being out-

flanked for the Republican presidential nomination by Mr Ronald Reagan, the far-off film star and far-out right winger. The Ford men reckon his big reshuffle has helped him fend off Mr Reagan in the primaries beginning four months from now, although a liberal Republican, "Senator Jacob Javits believes that it has probably cost Mr Ford the election itself.

The worst prospect for the President — that these desperate moves might cost him the nomination — can also be argued persuasively. With Mr Reagan, entering the race, Mr Ford into such actions, now himself is scared off?

It is more likely that he will be convinced he can trounce Mr Ford.

All the changes of guard, while perhaps partly coincidental in timing, have a look of amateurish balancing about them. To begin with the most important, Mr Rockefeller's self-

removal from a job for which he was handpicked by Mr Ford, and which took months to ratify in Congress, is a shock — but doubtless has little value in placating the Goldwater wing of the party. Seeing himself a liability to the rightish nominating activists of the Grand Old Party, Mr Rockefeller did not wait to be dumped.

For all his vanity he is too big a man for that. It was clearly of great importance after all his experiences as a New Yorker that he could not, in conscience, run with a man whose view of the cities in the last quarter of the century should be so blinkered. His action is tantamount to resignation. But he opens the option to run for President himself.

To those angered by the dropping of Rockefeller, Mr Ford tosses Mr Elliot Richardson, another liberal Republican with scant chance of the party nomination, who now drops the

London Embassy for the Department of Commerce. No one here is surprised at his readiness to return. Mr Ford there has rarely been such an incompatible cabinet position, even for a man of such pliable talents, as the routing of big business the job implies.

Some of the changes can be passed over quickly. Mr William Colby was due for the drop after the CIA scandals — which in his way he did so much to bring out in the hope of putting right. Mr Bush is an amiable former Congressman who hardly inspires confidence of the take-charge kind at the White House. In succeeding to the one title Dr Kissinger relinquishes, General Brent Scowcroft is seen as an exceptional staff officer, and Kissinger's own Mr Richard Cheney, to succeed him as chief staff adviser.

And so to the great Pentagon clash of the two doctors which has enlivened much of Washington for the past two years. Dr Kissinger is likely to do Mr Ford greatest damage, for the Republican right recognize him as a stout man for the top dog defence, and suspicious, like them, of détente with the communist countries. Many of them think President Ford sacked the wrong man.

This is far too simplistic, however, and in the absence of explanations, the apparent impropriety should be treated with the greatest circumspection. Dr Schlesinger may have been dumped simply because he was no politician and had lately dared impermissibly to oppose the President's proposed defence budget cuts on the grounds they were politically expedient.

Dr Schlesinger, a classic think-tank product, came from the Rand Corporation to Washington as — many think — a far

more expert thinker on national security affairs than Dr Kissinger. Throughout his two-year tenure at the Pentagon he became identified as the "tough guy" — although whether this was a deliberate guise to ensure the best bargaining posture for the United States is not clear.

He became the butt of the Russians and, graciously, of Dr Kissinger's jealousy. He won respect for his intellectual integrity. But he can be a difficult man and the President always felt uncomfortable with him. He also put up the back of some in Congress — but this was years ago.

What seems possible is that Dr Schlesinger's vigorous protection of his defence budget, and his opposition of the need to rush ahead with strategic arms limitation negotiations were used as a pretext for his dismissal.

The pretext was Mr Ford's wish to have his confidant, Mr Rumsfeld, in an important cabinet post — possibly as balance Dr Kissinger in the politically sensitive field of national security policy. We do not know yet.

Dr Kissinger lives; so see him as the great manipulator, and accepting the loss of his White House post he has again had to eat his threat to resign. Mr Rumsfeld is the real gainer and man to watch. He is a Nixon holdover; he might have been a second Haldeman had he not first escaped to Mexico to be United States Permanent Representative.

He is a close Ford adviser, and may now be positioned to be Mr Ford's running mate.

That is to assume there is much life left in the Ford Administration after 1976 is out, and there may not be. Mr Ford may have left it too late to impress anyone that he can be replaced by a man to watch. It should now be an even rougher campaign.

Patrick Brogan

Fred Emery

The amazing rise of Mr Rumsfeld

A year ago, when Mr Donald Rumsfeld began to emerge as the power behind President Ford's throne, one of his friends spoke warmly of his ability, his good looks, his amiability, and observed: "He doesn't think anything is important enough to spill blood for." That friend would probably revise his estimate now. The corridors of power in Washington are awash with spilled blood, all to the greater glory of Mr Rumsfeld, and although Mr Ford claims that he did it with his little hatchet all by himself, no one doubts that Mr Rumsfeld played a key part in the Sunday night massacre.

Mr Rumsfeld first showed his mettle shortly after he entered Congress, as Representative for a rich and solidly Republican district in Illinois. He organized the revolt against the party's leader in the House, Mr Charles Halleck, and his replacement by Mr Gerald Ford. That manoeuvre has paid dividends; but it is best remembered as an example of Mr Rumsfeld's political skills. He is now 43 and has risen very far and very fast,

usually over the bodies of other men or organizations.

Mr Nixon persuaded him to leave Congress to become his Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1969, and he kept that institution afloat for a year.

The last great purge of the administration was due to take place at the beginning of Mr Nixon's second term. It began (and those who left were the lucky ones) but was never completed, because of Watergate. Mr Rumsfeld left the ship when it still seemed perfectly seaworthy and went to Brussels as Ambassador to Nato.

He was there rather longer than Mr Richardson had been in London — but his eyes were clearly fixed on Washington. In the summer of 1974, when Greece and Turkey were on the verge of war, Mr Rumsfeld was away from his post, leaving the team of friends and former Congressmen who were organizing the transition from Mr Nixon to Mr Ford.

Although he quickly asserted his authority over all the others, he had

rivals. Several are now saying their farewell — notably Mr Nelson Rockefeller and Mr James Schlesinger — and Dr Henry Kissinger has now lost the more important of his two positions, head of the National Security Council. The new Secretary of Defence will have access to the President on all foreign policy matters equal to that of the Secretary of State.

It is said that Mr Rumsfeld's ambition is to return to elective politics, perhaps to run for Governor of Illinois. That would be a stepping stone to higher things — but Mr Rumsfeld may now feel that he could do with it, with the loss of his Ford on the part of the national election. Even if he lost, it would leave him a strong contender in a later presidential election.

He has to follow an outstanding intellectual and expert user of the press at the Pentagon. If he succeeds, then there is no doubt that he is the man to watch among the Republicans in the next decade.

Patrick Brogan

Fred Emery

The plot thickens in the continuing drama of the actors' union

I wrote at length last week about the struggle for the control of Equity, the actors' trade union, and of the crucial battle in that struggle which is to take place at the all-day general meeting of Equity members at the Coliseum Theatre on Sunday, November 9. I return to the subject this morning in the hope that some of the misunderstanding about it may be dispelled in time for the meeting on Sunday next.

There are, as I have said, two groups working to change the nature of Equity. One, which I have named Vanessa's Lounies, consists of a tiny group of fun-revolutionaries who make no bones about their intention, which is to use Equity as an instrument in the furtherance of their plans for destroying our present society and institutions and replacing them by models more to their totalitarian tastes. But they do not constitute the greatest threat to Equity; they are too self-evidently ridiculous.

It is the other attack on the present structure and operating methods of Equity that is more important, largely because many of those who have launched it are not obviously absurd, let alone malevolent, and indeed some of them are not in fact

either, though some are certainly both. These call themselves the Committee for the Restructuring and Progress of Equity, or CRAPE for short, and they have had some success among many actors and actresses who are very far from being any kind of fun-revolutionaries, and to whom CRAPE's main proposal, which is to break up the present structure of Equity altogether and replace it by a branch-and-delegate system, seems reasonable. The first thing that these moderate members of Equity who find CRAPE's proposals persuasive should ask themselves is why Vanessa's Lounies support CRAPE's branch-and-delegate system. And there can only be one answer: because the Lounies, knowing perfectly well that hardly one in 50 of Equity's members supports them, therefore know also that they can never hope to control the union through the present system of general postal ballot for all members of the executive council and of union-wide referendum on important policy questions.

The resolutions at Sunday's meetings, proposed respectively by the Council of Equity (which will occupy the morning session), and by Laurence Olivier and Nigel Davenport (their resolutions will be discussed in the afternoon) should, if they

are all passed by the necessary two-thirds majorities, make Equity safe from this danger. But I have just received a leaflet, put out by certain supporters of CRAPE (it is to the executive council on the council to introduce a branch-and-delegate structure, which needs only a simple majority that the evening session is to be devoted), offering to grotesque a caricature of the council's proposals and of the Olivier-Davenport ones that the points contained in it must be rebutted in detail if a serious risk that Equity's members may be deceived is to be avoided.

First, it is claimed that the rule-changes proposed by the council would "give them the right to veto special general meetings". It is the calling, by Vanessa's Lounies, of repeated special general meetings to reopen matters on which the whole membership has expressed its opinion that has so seriously weakened Equity and depleted its funds. But there is no mention in the leaflet of the fact that the ultimate decision on the calling of such a meeting would not be

in the hands of the council, but in those of a tribunal, constituted especially for the purpose and elected by the whole membership, and that no member of the council would be eligible for membership of the tribunal.

Second, the CRAPE-supporting leaflet similarly maintains that under the proposed rule-changes the council could veto a demand for a referendum. Again, those responsible for the leaflet suppress the crucial fact that here, too, the tribunal, elected by the whole membership, would decide.

Point three in the leaflet maintains that Equity members, under the council's proposed rule-changes, would have no right to debate such changes, or indeed ANY REFERENDUM DECISION — EVER AGAIN, without the council's permission. This is about as loony as the arguments of Vanessa's supporters: there is nothing in the council's proposals which would prevent such discussion, and the council specifically proposes that a referendum result shall be binding unless and until reversed by a subsequent referendum.

Having thus painted an absurd picture of the council's proposals, the leaflet goes on to do the same, only more so, to the Olivier-Davenport motions. Their main one would insert into the preamble to Equity's rules the words "As a non-political and non-sectarian union...". This, says the leaflet, would mean that Equity could NEVER be involved in demanding the release of the Panovs or in opposing government policy on VAT. The claim, of course, is nonsense. Quite apart from the fact that some of the antiist opponents of the Olivier-Davenport proposals would be rather more likely to campaign for keeping the Panovs in than for getting them out (not to mention the fact that Olivier himself played a most notable and effective part in the movement for their release), nothing in that is proposed would prevent members, severally or collectively, from campaigning on such issues. Whatever our attitudes to the Panovs, the CRAPE leaflet does not have the right to discuss it, and formulate Equity's policy on it. These rules would deprive us of that right.

This suggestion, too, does not touch the truth at any point: under the amendments to the rules proposed by both the

council and the Olivier-Davenport group, the members' right to discuss such vital matters as the union's policy on an Industrial Relations Act would be the same as they are now.

I have gone into this leaflet in such detail because it might, if it were allowed to stand unchallenged, help to persuade many moderate and uncommitted members of Equity that, whatever the views and activities of the extremists, the council's proposals, together with the Olivier-Davenport ones, would deprive members of important rights. The leaflet was put out by a group of Equity members who would certainly support the proposals of CRAPE, and that is why it is so important for those who do not want Equity damaged, almost certainly beyond repair, to turn up in force on Sunday and stay to the end. And they should remember that the council's proposals and the Olivier-Davenport ones will be opposed, and the CRAPE resolution supported, by that member of Equity who said, with perfect truth but rather too much candour:

Only by abolishing the referendum will we have a branch and delegate structure which will be able to force on Equity progressive policies to which the majority of the members are and will be opposed. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

Bernard Levin

The Times Diary

Will a Welshman wet his whistle when he wants?

unnecessary because drinks could always be obtained on Sundays at the local drill hall. The Territorial Army knows it, and the Welsh are in support of the local population, one explained.

Few pubs show posters in favour of votes for opening, and one publican came out roundly against it. Like under had and I don't care who knows it. Don't use my name mind, or the brewers will be down on me like a ton of bricks.

Real drama

Still in Wales, Trevor Fishlock went to see a new play, *Aneurin Bevan: Struggles Against the Iron Heel*. (Reviewed on page 11.) He reports: The Welfare Hall in Tregedre is an incongruous setting for what the Welsh Drama Company grandly called a world premiere. But it was fitting that a play about Bevan should start life on its modest stage. He was born just up the road in November, 1897, and served on the local council. There were many in the capacity audience of 700 who remembered Bevan making the speeches an actor now spoke, on that same stage in the years of struggle long ago.

"It wasn't the Nye we knew," two women said afterwards. But Sir Archie Lush, Bevan's closest friend and agent, thought it rang true. "I was afraid when I heard about the play that Nye might be misrepresented. But it worked well. It explains Nye's

ideals, his freshness and courage. And most of the words he speaks in the play are words he spoke in life. The National Union of Mine-workers gave £100 to support the first night, and Dai Francis, the union's South Wales secretary, thought it money well spent. "Odd to think that although Nye is so strongly in our memories that he is already history and that a lot of young people don't know much about him and his struggle. I hope that a lot of young miners will go to see the play."

David Hingworth, the author, is 29 and lives in Bristol. He is thinking of writing more political dramas, and I asked him a likely subject and I'm very interested in writing a play about Tony Benn.

Tony Benn: *Struggles Against the Iron Heel*. "Maybe," Hingworth said.

Spicy scandal

I fear I have told you an untruth. On February 11, I wrote about an BBC series about Indian cooking, to be called *Curry Flavour*, which I said was about to be launched on BBC2. The producer was Mahendra Kaul, who produces the BBC's programmes for immigrants.

Yesterday, Kaul went to Buckingham Palace to be presented with an OBE by the Queen for his work in race relations. He gave a merry lunch party at an Indian restaurant in the West End afterwards, and I asked him how the food programmes were going.

"They're not," he told me, indignantly. "It's scandalous. We had them scheduled for May, they were all made and we paid the girl who did them. But then Aubrey Singer, the new controller of BBC2, decided he didn't want them." Robin Scott, Singer's predecessor, had commissioned and approved the programmes, but Singer, as a habit of new brooms, decided to sweep them away. However, high-level skullduggery are being pulled and still hopes that the series might be shown. I hope so, for the series not only seemed unusually interesting but also included as guest curries —

Time now to take fireworks out of the garden

There are many historical uncertainties associated with the story of Guy Fawkes, and his attempts to blow up the Houses of Parliament, which will be "celebrated" tonight. There is nothing uncertain, however, about the trail of damage and injury that spreads across Britain on and around Bonfire Night.

Last year 883 firework accidents were treated in hospitals in England and Wales, but in seven of the 13 other years for which I have figures — 1962 to 1974 — more than 2,000 firework accidents cases received hospital treatment. If we assume that less than a quarter of the total accidents ever reach hospital, we must accept that 5,000 to 10,000 people each year are injured by fireworks, about 70 per cent of the casualties being children. It is estimated that about 300 of these accidents are serious, and this often means an injury resulting in the loss of one or both eyes.

In addition to the injuries, the Guy Fawkes festival also produces a trail of destruction. Every year fire brigades are called out about a thousand times to deal with firework fires. The festival introduces a general increase in hooliganism, and domestic animals are frightened. In many towns the degree of air pollution is a cause of suffering to those with chest complaints.

The manufacture and sale of fireworks is controlled by the Explosives Acts 1875 and 1923. These, laid down standards and gave the Secretary of State control over factories manufacturing fireworks. This legislation also controls the packing of fireworks and their carriage by road and rail. Wholesale and retail premises must be registered for the sale of fireworks, and sales to children apparently under 13 years of age are prohibited. Unfortunately, however, there is ample evidence that a great many children under this age obtain possession of fireworks directly or indirectly.

The battle that started six years ago

Today may well be the last Guy Fawkes night on which the people of Britain stay at home to watch their children burning. Before another Guy Fawkes day comes along, one of my personal ambitions may be realized and Government legislation introduced to outlaw backyard fireworks.

I started this battle in 1969 when I introduced a Bill in the House of Commons to restrict the sale of fireworks to those in possession of a licence. The idea was to confine fireworks to official or semi-official displays organized by local authorities, large firms and other organizations.

Only in exceptional cases would fireworks then be in the hands of private individuals. An individual would have to satisfy the police, fire brigade, or other licensing authorities, that he could take the necessary safety and fire precautions. The Bill aimed to replace back-

garden fireworks by organized displays. Unfortunately the House refused by 136 votes to 120 to give me leave to proceed with the Bill. Following the introduction of this Fireworks Bill in 1969 and the associated press, radio and television publicity, there has already been a sharp reduction in accidents. It could be argued that this publicity has saved some 6,000 accidents in the past six years. This represents the difference between 883 to 1,636 accidents in these years, as compared with the fairly consistent level of 2,300 to 2,500 accidents in the previous seven years.

The Home Office promoted a vigorous campaign to educate the public in the proper use of fireworks, and the need for parents and other adults to ensure that the responsibility for handling fireworks was handed by children and under close supervision. The Home Office also laid emphasis on organized public display, and a code of conduct for such displays was produced in consultation with the Greater London Council, the Firework Makers Guild and the National Campaign for Firework Reform. The lead given by the Home Office has been widely supported, and many local authorities called for greater restrictions on firework sales.

Responsibility for any accidents

Last year responsibility for fireworks accidents was transferred from the Home Office to the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. In reply to parliamentary questions from myself and several other members, Mr Alan Williams, the Minister of State, agreed to carry out a full review of the need for extending the existing control over fireworks, and to produce a consultative document for consideration by interested bodies. This document eventually emerged on April 28. In addition to giving injury and sales statistics, it gives an outline of the existing legislation, and the attempts to educate the public in the proper use of fireworks.

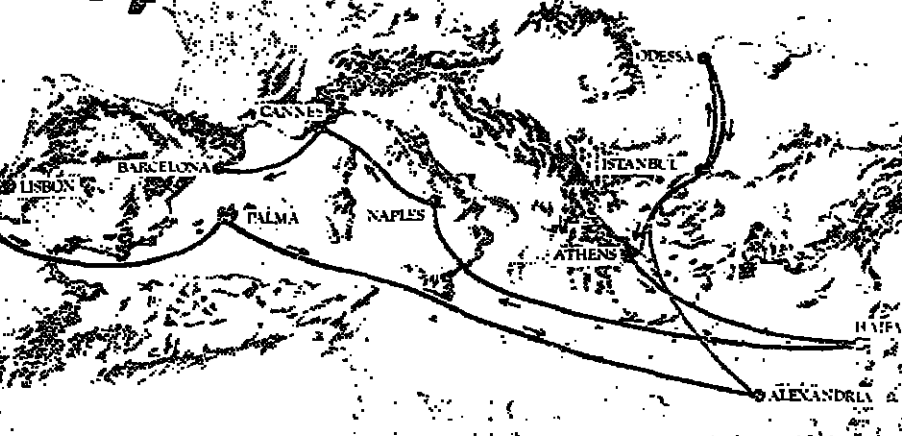
Copies of the document were sent to all the known interested bodies, and to local authorities and to the press. We were invited to submit views by June 16 last, and some organizations met the minister to put forward their cases. I discussed the situation with Mr Williams in conjunction with the survey of the National Campaign for Firework Reform. It is now hoped that the Government will come to some early conclusions.

I expect that there will be additional restrictions covering the age of people who can buy fireworks and the period during which they may be sold, as well as on the types of firework available. I am even hopeful that we shall see legislation aimed at removing fireworks from the back garden, with the provision of bigger, better and safer organized displays.

Gwilym Roberts

The author is Labour MP for Carmarthen. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

IN APRIL THE QE2 WILL TAKE YOU BACK 5,000 YEARS.



On April 2 1976 A.D. Queen Elizabeth 2 sets out on one of the most historic voyages of all time. The "Cradle of Civilisation" cruise takes you to many ancient places where the great cultures of the world were founded.

You'll see the powerful and majestic architectural creations of the Egyptian, Greek and Roman Empires. And impressive natural creations such as Vesuvius, which erupted 2,000 years ago, engulfing the city of Pompeii with volcanic ash.

As well as seeing ancient wonders you'll experience the luxury of the finest liner afloat. The QE2 has everything to make the "Cradle of Civilisation" the most civilised cruise in history.

After 5,000 years in preparation, 5 months to book isn't very long. For full details phone Cunard (01) 491 3930 or (0703) 29933, fill in the coupon or contact your travel agent.

CUNARD QE2

Up and up

It needs little imagination to guess that Margaret Thatcher should be a success. She called *The Way To The Top*. It is the direction in which she hopes to be travelling. The book, which marks the 50th Anniversary of the National Playing Fields Association, is an account by men and women of how they reached the apex of their chosen sports, none of which is politics.

Sports Thatcher thought the heretics had a lesson for us all. "As British citizens it is important that we win that we are on the winning side," she said, noting how most of the authors had remarked on the need for determination and total commitment. "The only true satisfaction is that which comes from pushing yourself to the limit."

Addicts of television's *Madame Bovary* were puzzled by no reference yesterday to Yvonne Churruarín, the actress who used to play *Gracia Archer*, dying again as *Flaubert's* heroine. The star of the television series is Francesca Annis, yet it was not an error. Miss Churruarín specializes in voice-over parts, and is often employed as in this case — a kind of off-stage *Flaubert* for screams and sobs, to save the expensive prices of such a *Miss Annis*.

PHS 606 St LK

Egypt

Anwar Sadat

Man of October wins laurels as political strategist

by Edward Mortimer

And Anwar As-Sadat, Arabs the glory and excitement of the crossing have been eclipsed by what they see as a series of betrayals, culminating in the recent Sinai agreement, which has provoked the most serious rift in Arab unity since before the 1967 war. For them, President Sadat is at best a fool who has been tricked by the Americans into throwing away all his best cards, at worst a traitor who has deliberately sacrificed Arab honour and Arab rights to short-term Egyptian self-interest.

A study of his career does not suggest, however, that he is either a traitor or a fool. It does suggest that he is a man of considerable cunning, who has often outwitted his enemies by encouraging them to undertake him. It also suggests that he is a gambler who is prepared to take great risks, and to work with great single-mindedness and persistence towards whatever goal he has set.

Before 1952 that goal was the elimination of the British imperialist presence in Egypt and the overthrow of the monarchy. He was involved in a series of conspiracies during the 1940s and spent a total of five years in prison. Yet even after that he succeeded in convincing the regime of his loyalty and obtaining a command in the armed forces which enabled him to play an important part in the Free Officers' Revolution.

From then until 1970 his goal seems to have been simply to survive as a member of Nasser's entourage, and that he achieved by accepting a series of fairly obscure positions, faithfully echoing the official line at all times and avoiding any initiative which might have aroused Nasser's suspicion or displeasure. Loyalty and harmlessness were his only apparent qualifications for the post of vice-president to which Nasser appointed him in December 1969.

Undisputed master of the nation

Nasser's sudden death many months later made him seem to have been simply a puppet, a man who was used by Nasser as a candidate for real power. It was precisely by concealing his ambitions that he established himself as an ideal compromise candidate, being elected President unopposed and then playing off various factions against each other until, within a year, he was the undisputed master of Egypt.

Inevitably he then embarked on the task which he is still pursuing: to free Egypt from the Israeli stranglehold and restore both its prosperity and territorial integrity. To achieve that he was prepared, in appearance at least, to tie himself more closely to the Soviet Union than Nasser ever had—through the friendship and cooperation treaty of May, 1971. But when that had served its turn he was prepared to throw himself with equal single-mindedness, not to say recklessness, into the American camp.

Again and again in his career he appears to have put himself completely at someone's mercy, but again and again he has emerged on the winning side. It may be that his luck is now about to run out but one would be unwise to take that for granted.

President Sadat, accompanied by his wife, begins a three-day official visit to Britain tomorrow. This Special Report assesses the Egyptian leader's achievements, his country's prospects after the signing of the Sinai pact and Anglo-Egyptian relations



President Sadat pictured at home with his wife Jehan who is half English.

Increased trade reflects new relationship

by Jerome Caminada

President Nasser begins an official visit to Britain tomorrow. Imagine reading that day in *The Times*. The disbelief with which it would have been greeted, if it had ever appeared, is a measure of the extraordinary change in relations between Egypt and Britain which is personified by President Sadat's arrival in London tomorrow.

A disastrous political marriage with Syria, and the Yemen revolution in 1962 which was followed by civil war between royalists and republicans in that wild country, embroiled Nasser deeply. He sent men and equipment to help the Yemen republicans, part of his motives being to challenge Britain's influence radiating from Aden and the Gulf.

But this military commitment drained Egypt's resources severely, at a time when its economy was in any case becoming ragged. Nasser's reputation began to lose its lustre, and with so many worries pressing upon him he could not afford to be actively hostile to Britain.

For its part, Britain was characteristically willing to let bygones be bygones, and it wanted, too, to make its voice heard again in the Middle East. So relations with Egypt began to thaw.

Then came the 1967 war with Israel. This, too, was a disaster for Egypt. Nasser resigned, but the crowds of Cairo filled the streets shouting "Nasser, Nasser, don't leave us. We need you". He changed his mind, therefore, and stayed to lead Egypt in its struggle to recover.

He was, however, a sick man, and civil war in Jordan between King Hussein and Palestinian guerrillas put further strain on him and on other Arab leaders. In September, 1970, he died.

Anwar Sadat, the new President, had been appointed Nasser's deputy in 1969, but this had seemed only the latest in a sequence of shifts in the circle round the president. He was not marked out as the next natural leader. It was thought that he would be no more than a manager or committee chairman; and though he was better disposed towards western countries than were some of his rivals, no one foresaw a dramatic improvement in relations with Britain and the West.

In this the analysts and commentators were all wrong. President Sadat soon developed into a forthright, if sometimes over-confident, leader of Egypt, and a new flexibility, and yet also a new positiveness in foreign relations, emerged.

President Sadat denied the monopoly, as it were, of super power patronage, and encouraged others, Britain particularly, to step forward and be seen and heard. More than this, he demonstrated, in the battlefield in 1973 that the Israelis were not, after all, invincible; and even though his own forces made mistakes before the campaign was halted, a new positiveness and rationalism took hold in his country.

At the same time the new President relaxed Egypt's internal political system, and opened doors to foreign investment and the transfer

abroad of profits. Economically, Egypt could hardly have done this without the annual grants from Arab oil-producing countries to compensate for the closing of the Suez Canal in 1967, but the effect of the liberalisation on British commerce with Egypt has been remarkable.

In 1959 British exports to Egypt were worth about £14m. They rose in the next six years to about £25m, but then fell away sharply until 1968, when they recovered, but it is only from 1973 onwards, with President Sadat firmly installed, that they have multiplied. The figures are: 1973, £27m; 1974, £52m; January-August, 1975, £61m.

Egypt's exports to Britain have not done so well, but have risen, too. In Nasser's last years they were annually £10m or less; in 1973 they were nearly £24m; in 1974, £37m; and for January-August, 1975, nearly £36m.

When trade in merchandise prospers, so usually does tourism and cultural contacts. British memories on the Nile and its environs are, they say, being recaptured these days. However that may be, there was no doubt about the British public's interest when Egyptian history was brought to London in the form of the Tutankhamun exhibition which opened in March, 1972, and drew crowds all that year and into 1973.

This, then, is how Anglo-Egyptian relations stand today. What of the future? Politically it depends greatly on whether Palestinian claims against Israel are ever settled, because until they are settled public

Jehan Sadat

Working to improve women's position

by Peter Field

If President Sadat is representative of the new political and economic climate in Egypt, then Mrs Jehan Sadat typifies the changing social climate. She contrasts as clearly with Mrs Tabia Nasser as President Sadat contrasts with the late President Nasser. As her husband has gradually diluted Nasserist socialism, opening up the economy and courting the West, so Mrs Sadat has been in the forefront of the Egyptian movement for more rights for women and for better social welfare.

Mrs Nasser came from a strict Islamic background and remained almost completely out of the public eye during her husband's long rule. Mrs Sadat, who has an English mother, was bound to be less conformist. But, in addition to acting as an elegant hostess alongside her husband on state occasions, she has developed a public character of her own, fighting on behalf of Arab women, the disabled and deprived, and working as a local politician. She has mothered seven children and studied at Cairo University.

She was born Jehan Safwat Raouf 42 years ago in Tizmant, in the Beni Suef governorate, south of Cairo. Her mother, Mrs Gladys Corren, the daughter of a police officer, left her birthplace in 1924 to study medicine at Cambridge where she met Safwat Raouf, an Egyptian. They were married in 1923 and had five children. The family returned to Egypt before Jehan was born. Her father died in 1966.

Jehan's mother, now in her mid-seventies, lives with her husband, Anwar Sadat, in 1949 when she was 16. They met through one of his fellow conspirators, Major Hassan Ezzi, who was married to Jehan's cousin, Sadat and Ezzi were husband and wife until their abortive attempt to enlist German help for the nationalist struggle in the summer of 1942. The Sadats and the Raoufs were neighbours in the Roda district of Cairo.

At the time of the revolution, Jehan was a young girl, but she was not a stranger to the revolution. Her father, who had been a member of the revolution, was killed in 1952. She was then a student at the Faculty of Medicine, and she was one of the few women who were allowed to study in the Faculty. She was also a member of the revolution, and she was one of the few women who were allowed to study in the Faculty.

Mrs Sadat knew nothing of what was to happen on July 23, 1952. In her account of the revolution, *Revolution on the Nile*, President Sadat describes how he took his children to an open-air cinema the evening before the revolution. What he did not say was that Jehan and her brother Magdi were with him, too. They had no knowledge of Sadat's involvement with Nasser and the revolutionary movement, although they had some idea of what was going on.

These occasions in the 1950s usually were "summits" with Arab, Afro-Asian, Third World and the rest. I reported under Nasser, Cairo was repeatedly the host. But, looking back, I can think of nothing positive that emerged from any of them. They were too large, too impersonal, too banal on keeping up appearances.

President Sadat's visit to Britain now is, or should be, different. It is bilateral only and, allowing for unavoidable protocol, more down to earth. Perhaps it will not be long before the Queen, in return, journeys down the Nile.

It must be a similar situation today. Mrs Sadat puts in a 14 to 16 hour working day, rising at six. Apart from

The author is deputy editor, Middle East Economic Digest.

EGYPT

CONSULT

WALKER SON & PACKMAN

CHARTERED SURVEYORS

ESTABLISHED 1867

COMMERCIAL—INDUSTRIAL—HOTEL—RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Valuation for sale and acquisition—full development service for investment and occupation—comprehensive management service

Our English and Arabic speaking partner in Cairo has now been in Egypt for more than a year

LONDON

EGYPT

John G. Knights, F.R.I.C.S., Walker Son & Packman,
Somers Inn, 23 Lawrence Lane, London EC2V 8DD
Tel 01-606 8111

John G. Nash, MBE, A.R.I.C.S., Walker Son & Packman,
17 Kasr El Nil, Cairo, Egypt
Tel Cairo 40178

UK OFFICES: LONDON, BRISTOL, EXETER, TRURO, EDINBURGH, EAST GRINSTEAD. US ASSOCS. SANDERS A. KHAN, NEW YORK

Critics fear Sinai agreement may make general settlement even more difficult

by Edward Mortimer

It is certainly much too soon to assess the position which the Sinai agreement of September 1 will hold in Egyptian history. Several different views of it seem about equally plausible.

It may come to be seen simply as one step out of many, and not necessarily the most dramatic or the most significant, in the gradual easing of the conflict between Israel and the Arabs. Alternatively it may be seen as the decisive event, the point of no return, in a process leading to a general settlement of that conflict. Those interpretations both have to be based on optimistic assumptions.

Another possibility is that the agreement will be seen as being of no great significance because it will have no very significant sequel, but simply be followed by another period of immobility

and abortive attempts at further negotiations, ending in a new outbreak of war. Or it may be seen as having opened a crucial breach in the Arab front and thus led directly to a new and catastrophic Arab defeat.

It might even be seen as the opening of a long-term divorce between Egypt and the Arab world, though this seems on the whole the least likely development. What is more imaginable is that it will be seen as an attempt to bring about such a divorce, which failed and led only to the downfall of the Sadat regime.

That President Sadat intends to bring about such a divorce is unlikely. He is probably an Egyptian nationalist. First and an Arab nationalist second, and he is certainly not above playing on the anti-Arab resentments

of many Egyptians to rally support for himself against his Arab critics.

But he is also wise enough to know that Egypt's Arab identity was not something invented by Nasser. The common language and common cultural heritage existed long before. By virtue of its geographical position and because it was the most advanced Arab country—politically, economically and culturally—Egypt was condemned to play a leading role in the Arab world.

That role, as played by Nasser, has brought ruin on the country, whose infrastructure has been allowed to rot and whose per capita gross national product is now one of the lowest in the Middle East. Only Sudan and the two Yemens are poorer. The solidarity of the newly rich Arab oil states is now the only lifeline by

which Egypt can hope to pull itself up again out of the mire; and thus even the capitalist class which was most repugnant about Nasser's pan-Arabism now finds itself on the pan-Arab side. Whatever bitter comments individual Egyptians will occasionally let fall, it remains impossible to imagine any Egyptian government openly reneging on its Arab obligations.

It is, perhaps, just because this is self-evident to him that President Sadat has been so much surprised and pained by some of the Arab reactions to the Sinai agreement. He will certainly have expected the denunciations from Iraq and from the Palestinian Liberation Front, and he probably expected much stronger reactions from Libya than actually came.

He cannot indeed have ex-

pected that Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization would give the agreement an explicit welcome. But he does not appear to have been ready for the violence of the attack from these last two parties—both of which, whatever their racial disagreements with him, fall essentially within the camp of those willing to explore the possibility of a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The essence of the Syrian-Palestinian grievance is not that the President has taken a step towards peace but that he has taken a step towards a separate peace. The view of the Syrians and Palestinians, which it must be said is shared by many independent analysts of the conflict who are generally sympathetic to the Arab cause—is that the Sinai agreement, so far from bringing a general

settlement of the conflict closer, actually makes it less likely, since it removes the strongest element of pressure on Israel—the danger of a new concerted Arab military offensive.

Particularly distressing from the pan-Arab point of view was the absence from the text of the agreement of any reference to the Palestinian people. In defence of this President Sadat argues that the agreement is of a military rather than political nature and that therefore there was no call for it to go into the general issues of the conflict.

However, under article 1 of the agreement Egypt and Israel have agreed that "the conflict between them and in the Middle East shall not be resolved by military force but by peaceful means". This is clearly a statement

of the highest political significance, and by including the words "and in the Middle East" Egypt has implicitly taken it upon itself to speak for the other Arab parties to the conflict, even though they are not parties to the agreement.

Undoubtedly President Sadat would have preferred to see a reference to the Palestinian problem included in the text. If it is not there, the reason is that he was unable to obtain it. Should he therefore have refused to sign the agreement? That is what the Syrian and Palestinian arguments imply, but there is perhaps more emotional than rational force behind them.

Mr Sadat's basic strategy has not wavered. When he embarked on the October war it was not with the hope for another interim agreement on the Sinai model.

territories by force. He knew that to be beyond him. His primary object, in which he succeeded, was to jolt the Americans out of their complacency and force them to become actively involved in the search for a Middle East settlement.

He believes, and he is far from being alone in this, that only the Americans are in a position to force Israel to withdraw, and that therefore any Arab strategy which does not involve them is bound to fail.

Syrians and Palestinians have always expressed a certain scepticism about this strategy, but they have agreed that it had to be tried and have gone along with it. Syria allowed Dr Kissinger to negotiate last year's Golan disengagement, and it is an open secret that it now looks for another interim agreement on the Sinai model.

The P.L.O., by insisting on its claim to the West Bank, has implicitly accepted the hypothesis of Israel withdrawal under international pressure from the territories occupied in 1967; and there can be little doubt that it, too, is anxious for official contacts with Washington, though so far Israel has succeeded in vetoing these.

In the last resort their differences with President Sadat are tactical, not strategic. They favour influencing America with the stick while he believes in the carrot—partly because he knows his stick is badly damaged and in need of repair. If his tactics succeed they will benefit Syria and Palestine as well as Egypt. If they fail, there will sooner or later be another war—in which once again Egyptians will bear the brunt of the fighting.

Extended buffer zone will separate nation from Israel

by Henry Stanhope



Preparing for busy times: building on canal banks after the Suez reopening.

Newly two years after the guns stopped firing along the Suez Canal, Israel and Egypt have at last both signed a disengagement pact in the Sinai desert which has been officially described as a "magnificent step towards a just and lasting peace".

It is a compromise, and like all compromises fails to delight anyone except the international entrepreneurs who brought the two sides together and put the pens in their hands. But it goes some way towards satisfying Egypt's pride and Israel's fears without destroying a strategic balance which makes it difficult for either Arab or Israeli to view with equanimity the prospect of another desert war.

The redeployment laid down in the pact should be completed by February 21. The Israeli forces will withdraw between 12 and 26 miles, which, most significantly, means moving back from the important Mitla and Giddi mountain passes to take up a position on their eastern edge.

The Egyptian army will move slightly forward, and between the two will be an extended buffer zone patrolled by the United Nations peace-keeping force. Within the buffer zone, on the mountains surrounding the passes, will be eight electronic early-warning posts.

One will be manned by the Israelis and one by the Egyptians, and both will be supervised by American civilian technicians. The other six, three of them manned and three of them unmanned, will also be operated by American technicians—whose total number is restricted to 200.

Israel will also withdraw from the two oilfields on the Gulf of Suez which it captured in 1967 and an area bordering the coast of the Gulf will be under Egyptian civilian control. Farther north in Sinai, where the armies are grouped, the areas adjoining the buffer zone will contain only limited forces. The limits have been raised from a total of 7,000 troops to 8,000 (although Egypt had wanted 15,000) and the number of tanks from 30 to 75.

Mountain pass strategy

That is the broad outline of the agreement, which also contains an Egyptian concession to allow Israeli civilian shipping to use the Suez Canal. It remains to consider the strategic significance.

The most significant part of the agreement, the part which required the most careful negotiation, is that which affects the two mountain passes, long regarded

as the gateway to modern Israel. There are other routes through the desert, but the most northern one, the classical invasion route along the Mediterranean coast, is flanked by marsh and soft sand and is therefore restricting for a modern army with its reliance upon heavy armour and mechanized infantry. Another leads through the road junction at Taba and the military base at Bir Gafaga, which Israel will be allowed to retain under the agreement.

But the short cut to the flat, hard ground in central Sinai from which a modern army could launch an assault on Israel, backed up by Anti-aircraft missiles and artillery, lies through the two passes which must have succeeded the Khyber as the most famous in the world.

Conversely, the Egyptians have argued that Israel control of the passes and the mountain peaks surrounding them provide Israel with strategic command of the area leading up to the Suez Canal. The narrow roads through the mountains can be easily defended. But once control of the region has been lost, the passes are a deathtrap to any fleeing Egyptian forces and tanks caught by Israeli fighter-bombers during the day-day war illustrate.

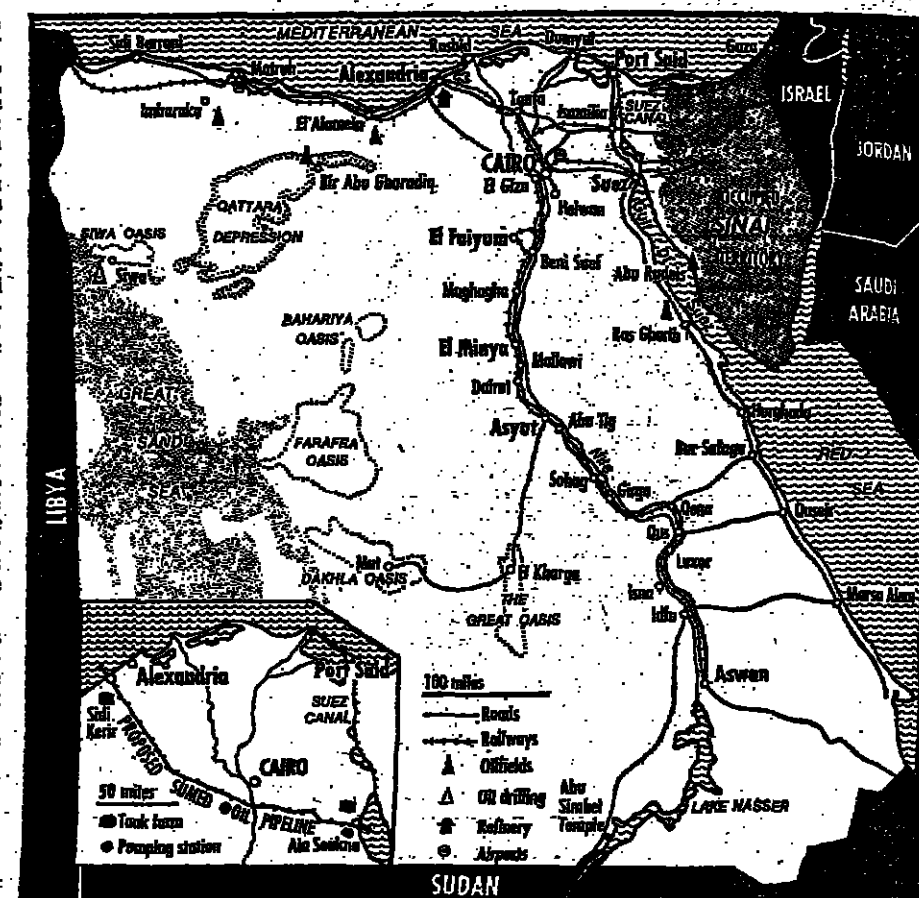
Control of the passes became a matter of national pride, as well as a strategic issue, after 1967. To Egypt, intent upon regaining the sovereignty of Sinai, the passes almost came to represent Sinai. To Israel, they became synonymous with national safety and nationhood. Claims on both sides have exaggerated their importance—but only just.

It must be said that the compromise distribution of troops in the desert still favours Israel. The Egyptian limited zone covers their entire force on the east bank of the canal. To supplement the 8,000 troops and 75 tanks in the desert they would need to bring reinforcements over that obstacle.

The canal seems less of an obstacle than it did after the highly successful bridging operation carried out by the Egyptian army in the 1973 war, but it is still a water crossing, and as such is vulnerable. Moreover any military movement impedes the flow of highly profitable international traffic.

Israel, on the other hand, could reinforce across the northern part of Sinai and the Negev desert. The position is analogous in some ways to that of Nato and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe, the former affected by the broad sweep of the Atlantic, the latter looking back across dry land, apart from rivers, all the way to the Soviet Union.

The Israel front line is also nearer Egypt's. It is theoretically arguable that Israel could have a better chance of driving forward to the canal in a crisis than the



Egyptians would of moving east. But the likelihood of Israeli aggression against Egypt does not seem very great. The placing of American civilians between them and the Egyptians is also some sort of guarantee of good behaviour. Given Israel's dependence on American support.

Important feature of new pact

The other reason why Israel has set such store on controlling the two passes has been the monitoring stations on the surrounding peaks from which its troops have since 1967 been able to peer over the western sands of Sinai. The retention of the facility has been an important feature of the new pact and the restoration of an Egyptian station not far away has given President Sadat insurance against Israel perfidy.

It has been argued that Israel will not rely solely upon the new monitoring arrangement. An alternative would be to build another "spy" surveillance site farther back, although they would be faced with the difficulty of "seeing" through the Mitla and Giddi mountains. A more realistic alternative would be to equip Israel with advanced radar to establish an airborne early warning (AEW) capability—like the converted Boeing 707s which has on offer to Nato from the United States.

Another change which has been forecast by some observers is a switch by Israel from the kind of static defence represented by the Bar-Lev line—a defence

which proved vulnerable during the early days of Israel aggression against Egypt. That would involve absorbing and containing the shock of an enemy thrust, rather than stoutly obstructing it. Engineers are said to be planning some of the roads which such tactics would demand. A number of Israelis have believed for some time that mobile defence offers a far better prospect of protecting the Sinai frontier.

The use of the Suez Canal gives Israel a vested interest in seeing the Sinai economy thrive. The loss of the oilfields, among the few features of Sinai which actually means something in terms of national economy, was always acknowledged by Israel as a price it would have to pay for any step towards peace.

The pact is not a final peace settlement, article eight specifically states as much. But it is another movement in the direction of one. The final settlement must surely involve the partial demilitarization of Sinai, allowing the Egyptians to maintain a token force on the east bank of the canal while Israel moves back still farther.

But that must depend on mutual confidence, which in turn can rest only upon some kind of strategic balance. The agreement makes it more difficult than before for either side to contemplate aggression. By prohibiting the use of force for the next three years it gives each country a chance to trust the other.

The author is Defence Correspondent, The Times.

KEEP COOL

and look smart about it in an Italian suit by SIDI



If you're travelling to places where you would be far more comfortable wearing you'll find it less wearing if you drop in at Airey & Wheeler first. We have the widest selection of suits in London, expertly cut in a choice of colours and patterns plus the latest from the right range. Suits with the right look for business and the right weight for leisure. Please call in and try one on. Prices from £55.

(Or of course tailored to measure for you)

AIREY & WHEELER
lightweights
good habits to get into
Airey & Wheeler
"Tropically"
44 Piccadilly
London W1V 9AJ

Say Egyptair and you're there

Choose an exotic destination - someplace you've never been before but always wanted to see. Then whisper "Egyptair" and things begin to happen. A whole new world of exciting places and people is yours... and we make getting there the best part of all. Luxurious planes, lovely hostesses at your beck and call. Delicious food and drink. Convenient departure times. Fast, efficient handling of your luggage here and there. What a great way to go away, even if it's business.

Say "Rome" and you're there - strolling down the Via Veneto - enjoying miles of delicious spaghetti, lasagne and ravioli... the Forum and the Coliseum. There's no where like Rome and no better way of getting there than being pampered on your way by Egyptair.

Say "Bombay" and you're there. Gurus and Fakirs, lychees and mangoes, dazzling jashans and exciting night life... a riot of colour in the markets where you can barter for bargains in carpets and jewellery.

Say "Hong Kong" and you're there. Watch the junks sail in at sunset - shop duty-free for fabulous silks and knit wear. Revel at night in an exciting island casino. See the ancient silent temples and the bustling city life.

Say "Tokyo" and you're there. Have tea and sushi-yaki in an ancient tea house... make the scenic journey to Fuji Yama. Meet a Geisha Girl... experience the charm which surrounds every clime and custom of this wonderful ancient civilization.

EGYPTAIR

Egypt's International Airline

31 Piccadilly, W.1.
Tel: 01-734 2385

All the exciting cities we'll take you to are Abidjan, Accra, Addis-Abeba, Aden, Amman, Algiers, Athens, Asmara, Baghdad, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Benghazi, Bombay, Cairo, Copenhagen, Damascus, Dar-es-Salaam, Doha, Düsseldorf, Entebbe, Frankfurt, Freetown, Geneva, Hong Kong, Jeddah, Kano, Kuwait, Mombasa, Lagos, Manila, Mogadishu, Moscow, Munich, Nairobi, Nicosia, Paris, Prague, Rome, Tokyo, Tripoli, Zurich.



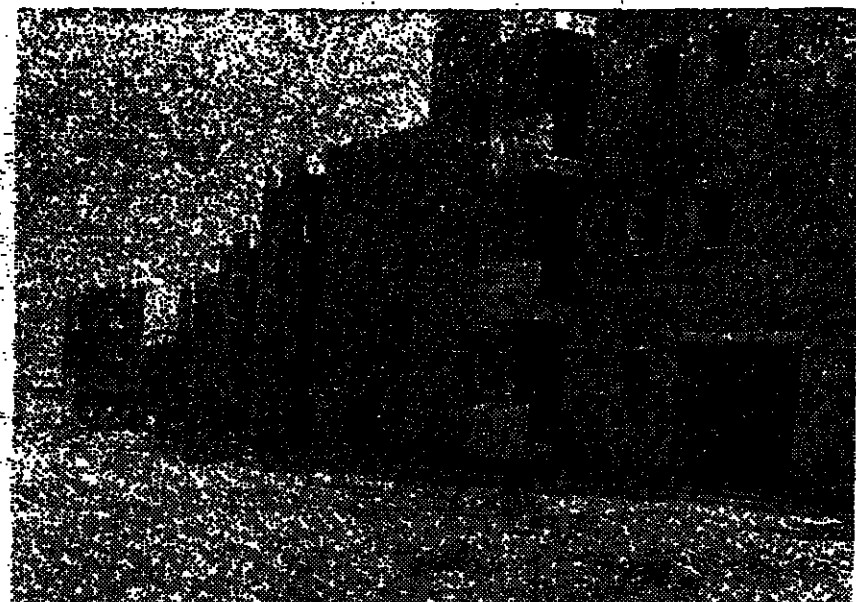
Egyptian children play on a tank captured from Israel during the October 1973 war.

THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUEZ CANAL REGION

President Sadat of Egypt flies into London tomorrow for a three day historic visit.

He will reaffirm bonds of friendship between his 40 million Egyptian people with the people of the United Kingdom, as well as Egypt's commitments toward peace and co-operation.

President Sadat is arriving in Britain from a 10 days' visit to the United States, where he addressed the United Nations General Assembly in New York about Egypt's latest position on the Middle East, which he will also be discussing with the British leaders.



Number 1

The reopening of this historic 107-year-old international trade artery has already made significant political and economic impact far beyond the frontiers of Egypt.

The waterway's reopening is coupled with Egypt's own unprecedented reconstruction programme.

Reconstruction is regarded as a top priority to repair ravages, of almost three decades of conflict, on Egypt's overstrained economy—which also comes under siege from a burgeoning population now swelling by almost a million people a year inhabiting a desert land with limited resources, though with opportunities yet to be exploited.

A special aspect of the general reconstruction programme has been the mounting of a programme for rebuilding and shaping new development for the whole Suez Canal Zone—a 107-mile long region along the waterway which more than a million Egyptians evacuated under Israeli bombardment after the 1967 war erupted.

It was only a month after the October War—in November 1973—that President Sadat issued a special directive to the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction under Mr Osman Ahmed Osman, a minister who built the biggest civil engineering firm in the Middle East.

In particular, President Sadat's directive charged Mr Osman's ministry with two main objectives:

1. To restore life to normal along the entire 107-mile-long Suez Canal, though firstly in the bomb shattered west bank cities of Suez, Ismailia and Port Said—which have suffered war damage of up to 90 per cent of buildings demolished in some sectors.

2. To draw up a comprehensive regional plan for developing the Suez Canal Zone, firstly west of the canal, and then its integration with the entire Sinai Peninsula—the sun-scorched and battle-scarred desert east of the waterway.

Egypt has been in a hurry to reactivate life along the canal. To give but one example, within weeks of Israel returning control of the Suez Canal to Egypt last year, bulldozers began shovelling building debris from shelled and bombed buildings into the Red Sea at Suez. A dozen building firms moved in to hastily repair smashed water services, the electricity supply as well as wrecked buildings themselves.

The Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction has engaged a formidable array of local and foreign consulting engineers, economists, architects and other specialists. They are working on a wide range of diverse but carefully co-ordinated contracts.

Long-term planning replaces aimless ministerial pilgrimages up and down the Nile and endless but often aimless meetings that were a feature of a first flush of enthusiasm. Instead of foreign entrepreneurs beating paths to ministers' offices in Cairo canvassing support for previously dreamt up speculative projects, Egypt's planning is worked out inside the country to match urgent needs.

Speed is of over-riding concern. Therefore, the ministry is moving with maximum overlap between planning and related construction.

With unbelievable speed, in under a year 3,000 apartments were erected at Faisal City, named after the late King of Saudi Arabia, at Suez alone—the five-storey buildings being virtually hand built with traditional ancient pyramid style methods.

In January this year, the ministry signed for substantial aid from the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to promote planning in the region.

The west bank of the Suez Canal is to be linked to the east bank of the 200-yard-wide Suez Canal by means of road or road-and-rail tunnels, three being projected in the first step.

While exact economic viability is being worked out, President Sadat is in a hurry to see the tunnels built. "I must ask you to begin from tomorrow; this task is for us all to start digging tunnels under the Suez Canal, even with our hands, in order to reach Sinai", he has declared.



Number 4



Number 2

It has been decided to build tunnels under the canal instead of bridges for both economic and security reasons. Economically, bridges would be prohibitively expensive because of Egypt's plan to widen and deepen the canal to accommodate super-tankers. From a security point of view, the specially constructed bridges would be more vulnerable than tunnels and offer the hazard—if blown up—of blocking the canal as well as cutting off traffic between Sinai Peninsula and the rest of Egypt.

PREFABRICATED CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

Another important aspect of reconstruction is prefabricated housing. Here Osman's Ministry is commissioning seven companies or consortia to build prefabricated housing material factories, in order to accelerate the construction of housing to meet the increase of the population of Egypt, which is estimated to double by the year 2000.

SATELLITE TOWNS AROUND CAIRO

Industrial City

The need for development of satellite towns around Cairo has arisen due to increasing demands from Egyptian, Arab and international investors for industrial sites near Cairo. President Sadat felt that the influx of new business should not add to the over-population and congestion in Cairo but should rather form the basis of new independent cities.

The new Industrial City is located along Cairo-Ismailia Desert, approximately 50 kms from the centre of Cairo. The City total area will comprise 8,000-10,000 acres.

Sadat City

It is intended that Sadat City be relatively self-contained. It will include all the facilities and services necessary to a vital urban organism. The location has been chosen far enough from Cairo to discourage commuting and to encourage the development of a self-sufficient city. The proposed city site lies between the Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road and the Delta with south boundary about 65 kms from Cairo on the Desert Road, at the Khattaba Road. The city is to be planned for an ultimate population of one million.

The Sinai Peninsula

The Sinai Peninsula must be developed so as to create a region integrally linked to the Canal Zone and Delta; thus coordination with plans for the Canal Governorates is imperative. The first step in developing an overall plan for the Sinai region will involve work in aerial and field surveying to assess geological, hydrological, soil and mineral conditions to lay the groundwork for a survey of economic potential. It is expected that possibilities for development lie in the following areas: Petroleum exploration along the Gulf of Suez; mineral exploitation in central Sinai; agricultural expansion by extension of Nile-water irrigation to the east bank of the Canal and by lift irrigation in the Tina Valley.

FOREIGN INVESTORS ARE ENCOURAGED

President Sadat's shrewd diplomatic initiatives and the new Sinai agreement may herald the beginning of a long-term peace.

Egypt is encouraging foreign investment and Cairo is rapidly rebuilding its reputation as a financial centre. There are new factors encouraging investment:

- Increased commitments of capital from oil-rich Arab states, and western industrialised nations and Japan, enabling Egypt to plan major infrastructural and agricultural projects.
- Changes to convert Egypt from a tightly controlled and centralised economy to an open market economy giving scope to private enterprise.
- The government is particularly anxious to attract foreign investment and expertise for production of fertilisers, cement, petroleum, pipeline development, construction, leather, textile and food industries as well as tourism.



Number 3

Foreign investment is particularly welcomed in capital intensive enterprises using advanced technology as well as those requiring foreign marketing contacts not already established by Egyptians.

One of the most encouraging manifestations of outside interest building up in Egypt is the re-establishing of more than a dozen banking enterprises or financing companies. Nine of these, particularly those involving American, British and other Western European and Arab interests, are partnership ventures with existing Egyptian State banks.

EGYPT AS AN OIL EXPORTING COUNTRY

Egyptian oil men are convinced that there are large oil reserves within Egypt's borders, most probably in the western desert. Egypt's plan to increase its oil production more than five times by 1982 and its welcome to the international oil industry have set off an intensified oil search in recent months.

The opening up of Egypt to exploration by the international oil industry is part of President Sadat's bid to attract massive foreign investment for development.

In the immediate future new oil fields at July and Ramadan in the Gulf of Suez offer the chance of Egypt producing more oil than she consumes.

Exxon, Mobil, Shell, Deminex, Trans-World, Amaco and BP are among the companies which are moving into Egypt. By October last year under 24 agreements signed with the State-owned Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) foreign oil companies had committed themselves to spend a minimum of \$531m on exploration in Egypt over the 10-year period ending in 1982. The President of Trans-World Petroleum Company believes, after exploration operations, that Egypt's reserve of oil amounts to 20 billion barrels.

Also contributing to the spirit of optimism is the prospect that Egypt could become the home of a major refining and petrochemical industry.

PETROLEUM RELATED INDUSTRIES:

One of the major projects is the construction of the running of pipelines for the transportation of mineral oil from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean Sea. This project is one of the largest oil pipeline schemes actually under construction in all the Arab countries and it comprises a great number of sub-contracts.

Among the catastrophes of the recent wars was almost total destruction of the petroleum refineries in Suez, as a result several thousands of people lost their jobs. One of Egypt's ambitious projects is the reconstruction and development of the petroleum refineries of El Nasr and Suez Companies. This includes basic refinery units, as well as units for various by-products.

The Suez Canal Authorities started the installation of petrochemical processing plant. The preliminary cost of petroleum related industries projects in the Suez Canal Region is approximately L.E. 350 million.

Number 1

Reconstruction in Ismailia

Number 2

H.E. President Anwar Sadat

Number 3

Celebrations at the Reopening of the Suez Canal

Number 4

H.E. Engineer Osman Ahmed Osman, Minister of Housing and Reconstruction

Number 5

King Faisal City in Suez, named after the late King of Saudi Arabia and Egypt's ally and benefactor



Number 5

New cities plan will cost £4,000m

by Derek Harris

A detailed £4,000m strategy for the development of the three-cities corridor running from Port Said to Suez, along the spine of the Suez Canal, is now taking shape, largely in the hands of British consultants. The immensity of the problems and the opportunities in this economic and industrial solar plexus of the key Arab countries are becoming clear.

But with the progress in the Arab-Israeli détente, a new dimension has been added. For the first time a realistic approach can be made to overseas industrialists to consider setting up new factories in what is likely to prove the highest priority free trade development zone in Egypt, Port Said.

Another free trade zone—such areas allow industries to escape Egyptian taxes on incoming materials or outgoing goods unless sold into Egypt itself—is planned for Suez at the Red Sea end of the canal, although that city is likely to attract, and be deliberately developed for, the heavier industries.

Acceleration of development of the canal zone is now seen by the Egyptians as the industrial payoff from the increased possibilities of long-term peace. This is one of the reasons why the British Leyland factory for Land Rover production is now likely to be encouraged to go to the Port Said free zone. It would be an ideal springboard for supplying Middle East markets.

If talks with Japanese interests—now progressing and reportedly including a major motor manufacturer and an electronics company—reach a favourable conclusion, Port Said is again a strong possibility for the factory siting.

At Ismailiya, midway along the canal, which is being seen as a natural growth point for lighter, and at first smaller, industry, such development has already begun. An aluminium fabrication factory—a United States investment—a fruit canning factory and a wheat mill and bakery, the last two Egyptian investments, are established. Discussions are going on with a number of other private interests.

At Port Said, with its tourist and business potential, the site for a new Hilton hotel has been agreed. Plans for a Sheraton are being negotiated. Suez already has a refinery, damaged in the war, in operation as a store and transmitter of crude oil, although processing has not yet been restarted. Work is going ahead to extend a large fertilizer plant, almost a shell without machinery earlier this year.

A considerable programme of roadworks has already started. The new straight desert road between Ismailiya and the Cairo area, extending about 70 miles, is only one of those now being upgraded.

At Suez the Faisal City development, funded by Saudi Arabia, has already provided 3,000 housing units of a high standard, with the appropriate public services. An extension, to add another 6,000 homes, is now near completion.

All this presents a different picture from earlier times when Port Said, Ismailiya and Suez were adding up the tally of destruction left by the war. A substantial part of their populations had fled, wrecked buildings stood in ruins, and the Suez-Port Said railway north of Ismailiya was shattered.

The Egyptians realized the need for speed. Nor were they afraid of planning on a historic scale. When consultants were appointed at the end of last year to prepare master plans for the three canal zone cities, they were asked to produce definitive schemes by the end of this month.

The area involved is about half a million acres. The major job in making the desert area productive—unlike to be a scheme with a high rate of economic return—will be putting in a network of canals, fed with Nile water by way of the Ismailiya sweetwater canal. The infrastructure, including the canals, might well be largely completed within two years. On that basis, another five years could see production of some 20 per cent of the total designated area with another 40 per cent yielding crops within another five years.

The reclaimed areas could take as much as 20 years to bring to cultivation standard. This is because some of the process, such as the progressive desalinization of the soil, inevitably takes much longer to put through.

Eventually industry geared to agricultural products could be developed in the Ismailiya area. At Port Said, where the highest priorities are the provision of a new inland port—with container facilities ready by about 1978—and the creation of the free zone for industry, the master plan is being put together by a five-partner consortium.

Leader of the consortium is Bullen and Partners, the United Kingdom engineers. The London-based Shankland Cox Partnership, architects and planners, have been playing a major role in pulling together the many strands in planning. Binnie and Partners, another British engineering company, and Peter Marwick Mitchell and Company, the accountants and consultants, are involved from their London office. Hanna and Partners, an Egyptian company, completes the consortium.

What has been apparent for some time is that the opening of the Suez Canal

Challenging task for consortium

As Mr Andrew Sharmam, a partner at Sir William Hall and Partners, put it at the time when his firm first headed the development consortium for the city of Suez: "It is one of the most challenging and demanding tasks a consortium could be set."

Rather than a touch of commercial hyperbole, this was no more than the literal truth.

The Halcrow consortium—which also includes Robert Marshall and Partners, architects and town planners; the London-based Economic Consultants, and a group of Egyptian engineers, Hamed Kaddah—went into a situation where there were probably less than 100,000 people living in the ruins of Suez. Today, there are probably twice that number and, except for in developments like Faisal City, living as best they can.

Since Faisal City was an almost instant reaction to the war's destruction, the Suez development is having to be tailored around it—apparently not a bad thing in the case of Suez, although some other "instant" schemes have been set up in Egypt, built as specific gift packages with funds from well-wishing Arab neighbours, may conceivably present the overall planners with thornier problems. This is an acceptable risk when the country is attempting so much in so short a time.

The terms of reference on the Suez project set as a target a population of a million by the end of the century. At Ismailiya the target for the region as a whole is 1,500,000, of which 500,000 might well be in Ismailiya itself.

The consortium develop-

ing Ismailiya is nationally a more mixed group. There are two United Kingdom firms, one of them, architects Cliff Culpin and Partners, being the consortium leader. The other is Economic Associates, concentrating on transport problems; the United States consulting engineers Louis Berger; with a Spanish group, OTI, looking at agricultural development and land reclamation. Arab Consulting Engineers is a leading Egyptian partnership also in the consortium.

Housing development is a major priority in Ismailiya because of the extent of the damage. Agricultural development looms large in the area plan, with schemes for bringing open desert into cultivation and others for reclaiming land that is either marsh or under water.

The area involved is about half a million acres. The major job in making the desert area productive—unlike to be a scheme with a high rate of economic return—will be putting in a network of canals, fed with Nile water by way of the Ismailiya sweetwater canal. The infrastructure, including the canals, might well be largely completed within two years. On that basis, another five years could see production of some 20 per cent of the total designated area with another 40 per cent yielding crops within another five years.

The reclaimed areas could take as much as 20 years to bring to cultivation standard. This is because some of the process, such as the progressive desalinization of the soil, inevitably takes much longer to put through.

Eventually industry geared to agricultural products could be developed in the Ismailiya area. At Port Said, where the highest priorities are the provision of a new inland port—with container facilities ready by about 1978—and the creation of the free zone for industry, the master plan is being put together by a five-partner consortium.

Leader of the consortium is Bullen and Partners, the United Kingdom engineers. The London-based Shankland Cox Partnership, architects and planners, have been playing a major role in pulling together the many strands in planning. Binnie and Partners, another British engineering company, and Peter Marwick Mitchell and Company, the accountants and consultants, are involved from their London office. Hanna and Partners, an Egyptian company, completes the consortium.

What has been apparent for some time is that the opening of the Suez Canal

ing Ismailiya is nationally a more mixed group. There are two United Kingdom firms, one of them, architects Cliff Culpin and Partners, being the consortium leader. The other is Economic Associates, concentrating on transport problems; the United States consulting engineers Louis Berger; with a Spanish group, OTI, looking at agricultural development and land reclamation. Arab Consulting Engineers is a leading Egyptian partnership also in the consortium.

Housing development is a major priority in Ismailiya because of the extent of the damage. Agricultural development looms large in the area plan, with schemes for bringing open desert into cultivation and others for reclaiming land that is either marsh or under water.

The area involved is about half a million acres. The major job in making the desert area productive—unlike to be a scheme with a high rate of economic return—will be putting in a network of canals, fed with Nile water by way of the Ismailiya sweetwater canal. The infrastructure, including the canals, might well be largely completed within two years. On that basis, another five years could see production of some 20 per cent of the total designated area with another 40 per cent yielding crops within another five years.

The reclaimed areas could take as much as 20 years to bring to cultivation standard. This is because some of the process, such as the progressive desalinization of the soil, inevitably takes much longer to put through.

Eventually industry geared to agricultural products could be developed in the Ismailiya area. At Port Said, where the highest priorities are the provision of a new inland port—with container facilities ready by about 1978—and the creation of the free zone for industry, the master plan is being put together by a five-partner consortium.

Leader of the consortium is Bullen and Partners, the United Kingdom engineers. The London-based Shankland Cox Partnership, architects and planners, have been playing a major role in pulling together the many strands in planning. Binnie and Partners, another British engineering company, and Peter Marwick Mitchell and Company, the accountants and consultants, are involved from their London office. Hanna and Partners, an Egyptian company, completes the consortium.

What has been apparent for some time is that the opening of the Suez Canal

ing Ismailiya is nationally a more mixed group. There are two United Kingdom firms, one of them, architects Cliff Culpin and Partners, being the consortium leader. The other is Economic Associates, concentrating on transport problems; the United States consulting engineers Louis Berger; with a Spanish group, OTI, looking at agricultural development and land reclamation. Arab Consulting Engineers is a leading Egyptian partnership also in the consortium.

Housing development is a major priority in Ismailiya because of the extent of the damage. Agricultural development looms large in the area plan, with schemes for bringing open desert into cultivation and others for reclaiming land that is either marsh or under water.

The area involved is about half a million acres. The major job in making the desert area productive—unlike to be a scheme with a high rate of economic return—will be putting in a network of canals, fed with Nile water by way of the Ismailiya sweetwater canal. The infrastructure, including the canals, might well be largely completed within two years. On that basis, another five years could see production of some 20 per cent of the total designated area with another 40 per cent yielding crops within another five years.

The reclaimed areas could take as much as 20 years to bring to cultivation standard. This is because some of the process, such as the progressive desalinization of the soil, inevitably takes much longer to put through.

Eventually industry geared to agricultural products could be developed in the Ismailiya area. At Port Said, where the highest priorities are the provision of a new inland port—with container facilities ready by about 1978—and the creation of the free zone for industry, the master plan is being put together by a five-partner consortium.

Leader of the consortium is Bullen and Partners, the United Kingdom engineers. The London-based Shankland Cox Partnership, architects and planners, have been playing a major role in pulling together the many strands in planning. Binnie and Partners, another British engineering company, and Peter Marwick Mitchell and Company, the accountants and consultants, are involved from their London office. Hanna and Partners, an Egyptian company, completes the consortium.

What has been apparent for some time is that the opening of the Suez Canal

ing Ismailiya is nationally a more mixed group. There are two United Kingdom firms, one of them, architects Cliff Culpin and Partners, being the consortium leader. The other is Economic Associates, concentrating on transport problems; the United States consulting engineers Louis Berger; with a Spanish group, OTI, looking at agricultural development and land reclamation. Arab Consulting Engineers is a leading Egyptian partnership also in the consortium.

Great scope for selling investment goods

by Rodney Wilson

Egypt has recently become one of the fastest growing markets for British exports in the Mediterranean area. The latest trade figures show that British exports have almost doubled in less than two years, and are now worth more than £50m annually.

At first sight the Egyptian market looks unattractive to exporters, given the country's low per capita consumption levels, its foreign exchange difficulties and its bureaucratic system of handling import consignments. Nevertheless, although the market for consumer durables is severely restricted, the scope for selling investment goods such as industrial machinery is great.

A new five-year plan has been drawn up to cover 1976-80, and the investment target has been set at almost £7,000m. Much of the plan will be financed by the rich Arab oil producers. The emphasis will be on consolidation rather than expansion, so many of the foreign orders are likely to be for replacement equipment for plants already established.

Sales of British machinery have been doing well in Egypt, with the value of exports of electrical machinery and appliances now worth more than £5m annually. Other important exports include scientific goods, chemicals, textile supplies and pharmaceutical products.

Since 1971 Britain has risen from sixth to second place in the list of Egypt's suppliers; only the United States sells more. Important orders in the pipeline should ensure that this position is maintained.

Dealing with Egyptian customers can prove a time-con-

suming business, as all items have to be imported through authorized trading companies which can cause much delay and frustration. Egypt not only applies direct controls on imports through the authorized trading companies, but also has a complex system of tariffs. These extend to 25 per cent on machinery, but where goods are produced locally a much higher level of 40 per cent duty is levied. This is the case, for example, with steel products, the bulk of the Helwan steel plant may not produce what a client requires.

As in other developing countries, the highest duties are levied on imported consumer durables and cars, with tariff levels of up to 200 per cent. Certain goods from the European Economic Community qualify for lower rates of duty under a five-year preferential trade agreement signed with the original six members in 1973, which was extended to cover the new community members including Britain. To qualify for this preferential treatment, exporters must produce a certificate of origin.

In the longer term Egypt is hoping to reduce its dependence on goods from abroad, and it has been trying therefore to establish factories to produce import substitutes for more than 20 years.

These policies have enjoyed some measure of success, with new industries already producing a wide range of consumer durables, but the renewed efforts are being made to broaden the country's industrial base.

Two major projects for the establishment of new factories are being negotiated with British concerns. One deal with British Leyland to set up a plant to assemble Land Rovers in Egypt has been under discussion since Lord Spokes visited Cairo last December and signed a letter of intent.

A site for the factory has yet to be decided, although the industrial suburb of Helwan seems a strong possibility. Negotiations have been protracted, however, as the Egyptians have been trying to interest Saudi Arabia in the deal, so that they can provide the bulk of the necessary finance, which is estimated to be about £50m.

Several British manufacturers of military equipment, including Westland, Hawker Siddeley and the British Aircraft Corporation, have made offers to Egypt concerning supplies, but only Westland is involved in advanced negotiations. The company hopes to establish a plant to assemble Lynx helicopters, which will be powered by Rolls-Royce engines.

A factory site has been chosen, and a production schedule agreed, but there has been a long delay in concluding the agreement. The decision has to be taken by the Arab Organization for Military Development, which involves Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates as well as Egypt.

The three oil-rich states in this body control the purse strings, and this factor may explain the delay—it is not too easy for Egypt to move from this line of not its own money which is being spent.

In order to encourage foreign investment in Egypt the Government has drawn up new rules for joint ventures as part of its open-

door policy. These stipulate that the number of Egyptian employees in any new company set up must not be less than 90 per cent of the workforce, and their wages should be at least 80 per cent of the wages bill.

Savings banks are barred to joint ventures, but other forms of banking operations are being encouraged. Recent liberalization measures approved by the People's Assembly give freedom from government restrictions on bank decisions to Egyptians who are directors of joint ventures with foreign banks.

British banking has scored a first in Cairo, as Barclays was the first bank to open a branch after these liberalization measures. On September 4, Cairo Barclays International, a joint venture between Barclays and the Banque du Caire, started business in temporary offices within the new Meridien Hotel on the banks of the Nile. Almost £5m of capital has been subscribed equally by the two partners, and it is hoped that the bank will soon win a large share of the convertible currency business.

Barclays' new Cairo branch opened only a few days after the Arab Boycott Office issued a four-month warning that it would be blacklisted if it did not cease operations in Israel. Unfortunately many leading United Kingdom companies are on the blacklist, including British Leyland, though they are trying hard to be removed from this list.

Barclays, however, cannot easily comply with the demands of the boycott office, but they can perhaps take heart from the experience of other companies. The Ford Motor Company has been given approval by the Egyptian Government to build a £100m assembly plant in Alexandria to build lorries, although it is still on the same Arab boycott of Israel blacklist.

Dr Wilson of Durham University is a specialist on the economies of Middle East states.

Company officials have been told that they might be removed from the list by investing twice as much in Egypt as they had in Israel. It seems that he who pays the piper calls the tune, boycott or not.

This summer further measures have been announced by the Egyptian Government to encourage the private sector, and new firms will be able to get rid of surplus labour, and not only be required to take on the graduates they need. In the case of Egypt's industries have been unable to dismiss workers, even when plants were seriously overmanned, and this seriously reduced efficiency.

These problems were exacerbated by the Government's commitment to guarantee every graduate from Egypt's swollen university system a job, which resulted in a considerable amount of management featherbedding. Freed from these restrictions, firms can expand with greater confidence, secure in the knowledge that in time of recession they can cut back their operations without having to run huge losses.

When industry is planning expansion, one important result is the lucrative consultancy work which is required. British firms are well placed to gain a substantial share of such work, and already one firm, Sir William Hall and Partners, is engaged on drawing up a master plan for the Suez area, in collaboration with Kaddah and Partners of Egypt. As a result of such practical cooperation between British and Egyptian concerns, the two countries have drawn much closer. It is this naturally profitable relationship which both countries need.

Dr Wilson of Durham University is a specialist on the economies of Middle East states.

Company officials have been told that they might be removed from the list by investing twice as much in Egypt as they had in Israel. It seems that he who pays the piper calls the tune, boycott or not.

This summer further measures have been announced by the Egyptian Government to encourage the private sector, and new firms will be able to get rid of surplus labour, and not only be required to take on the graduates they need. In the case of Egypt's industries have been unable to dismiss workers, even when plants were seriously overmanned, and this seriously reduced efficiency.

These problems were exacerbated by the Government's commitment to guarantee every graduate from Egypt's swollen university system a job, which resulted in a considerable amount of management featherbedding. Freed from these restrictions, firms can expand with greater confidence, secure in the knowledge that in time of recession they can cut back their operations without having to run huge losses.

When industry is planning expansion, one important result is the lucrative consultancy work which is required. British firms are well placed to gain a substantial share of such work, and already one firm, Sir William Hall and Partners, is engaged on drawing up a master plan for the Suez area, in collaboration with Kaddah and Partners of Egypt. As a result of such practical cooperation between British and Egyptian concerns, the two countries have drawn much closer. It is this naturally profitable relationship which both countries need.

Dr Wilson of Durham University is a specialist on the economies of Middle East states.

Company officials have been told that they might be removed from the list by investing twice as much in Egypt as they had in Israel. It seems that he who pays the piper calls the tune, boycott or not.

This summer further measures have been announced by the Egyptian Government to encourage the private sector, and new firms will be able to get rid of surplus labour, and not only be required to take on the graduates they need. In the case of Egypt's industries have been unable to dismiss workers, even when plants were seriously overmanned, and this seriously reduced efficiency.

These problems were exacerbated by the Government's commitment to guarantee every graduate from Egypt's swollen university system a job, which resulted in a considerable amount of management featherbedding. Freed from these restrictions, firms can expand with greater confidence, secure in the knowledge that in time of recession they can cut back their operations without having to run huge losses.

When industry is planning expansion, one important result is the lucrative consultancy work which is required. British firms are well placed to gain a substantial share of such work, and already one firm, Sir William Hall and Partners, is engaged on drawing up a master plan for the Suez area, in collaboration with Kaddah and Partners of Egypt. As a result of such practical cooperation between British and Egyptian concerns, the two countries have drawn much closer. It is this naturally profitable relationship which both countries need.

Dr Wilson of Durham University is a specialist on the economies of Middle East states.

Company officials have been told that they might be removed from the list by investing twice as much in Egypt as they had in Israel. It seems that he who pays the piper calls the tune, boycott or not.

This summer further measures have been announced by the Egyptian Government to encourage the private sector, and new firms will be able to get rid of surplus labour, and not only be required to take on the graduates they need. In the case of Egypt's industries have been unable to dismiss workers, even when plants were seriously overmanned, and this seriously reduced efficiency.

British arms: thin edge of lucrative wedge

by Henry Stanhope

American trucks carrying Egyptian soldiers armed with Russian weapons and 30 fully equipped troops and four Sea Kings, have been supplied by Westland to the Egyptian Air Force under a deal negotiated with the British Government.

The deal, which is being seen as a thin edge of a lucrative wedge, is the first of a series of similar deals on behalf of President Sadat. Six more Sea Kings are on order. The deal was in fact hammered out before the start of the October war, and disclosure during the war that Egypt had been using British-made Sea Kings was a surprise.

The deal was a surprise because the original plan was to have been over-ambitious. A fresh look at the Egyptian situation has persuaded the Egyptians that they are short of the skilled workers who would be required to serve on aircraft production lines.

Another influence on the British deal could be exerted by French and American competition—particularly the former. The Americans have agreed to talk in general terms over the principle of selling weapons to Egypt during President Sadat's visit to Washington—but at no time are they willing to go further than that. The French, however, since abandoning their embargo on arms sales to the Middle East in August 1974, have pursued the Egyptian market with Gallic enthusiasm.

Some 40 Mirage F-1 interceptors are on order for the Egyptian Air Force as a result of President Sadat's visit to Paris last January. If Britain does not agree to sell the Jaguar, France may well try to sell Egypt a plane from its Mirage range instead.

Egyptian attitudes to future arms purchases are likely to be affected by the success of the disengagement talks with Israel in the Sinai desert—themselves acting as an indicator to the general prospects for more long-term peace in the Middle East.

Whether Egypt is wise in diversifying its arms purchases among the western powers is open to speculation. Its disenchantment with the Soviet Union, caused partly by Russian reluctance to supply Egypt with any more weapons, or even spares for existing weapons; until Egypt has paid off the bill for the first lot, has forced a non-to-reliant President Sadat to turn to new-found friends in London, Paris and Washington.

But of particular interest has been the requirement that most of the helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft would be made in Egypt, in new factories established with the help of British expertise. President Sadat has been anxious to build up Egypt's indigenous arms industry partly because of the obvious economic and industrial advantages and partly because of the supply difficulties which can arise when a country is wholly dependent on off-the-shelf purchases.

Only the Jaguar would mean an abrupt departure from Britain's arms selling policy in the Middle East. This policy has always rested on the principle that Britain would not supply arms to a country upsetting the delicate strategic balance in the region.

Part of the deal, £18m worth of Swingfire anti-tank missiles, has already been completed—although the British Aircraft Corporation will not confirm this. The rest was originally said to include about 250 of the Anglo-French Lynx helicopters, designed by Westland again, and up to 200 of the Hawker Siddeley Hawk trainer aircraft. Moreover, the Lynx might be equipped with the BAC Hawkwing anti-tank missile, a variant on Swingfire, although the Ministry of Defence recently announced that it was no longer interested in Hawkwing for the British Army.

More recent reports suggest, however, that Egyptian interest has been transferred from Hawk to the Apache, a French Jaguar strike aircraft.

But of particular interest has been the requirement that most of the helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft would be made in Egypt, in new factories established with the help of British expertise. President Sadat has been anxious to build up Egypt's indigenous arms industry partly because of the obvious economic and industrial advantages and partly because of the supply difficulties which can arise when a country is wholly dependent on off-the-shelf purchases.

Only the Jaguar would mean an abrupt departure from Britain's arms selling policy in the Middle East. This policy has always rested on the principle that Britain would not supply arms to a country upsetting the delicate strategic balance in the region.

Part of the deal, £18m worth of Swingfire anti-tank missiles, has already been completed—although the British Aircraft Corporation will not confirm this. The rest was originally said to include about 250 of the Anglo-French Lynx helicopters, designed by Westland again, and up to 200 of the Hawker Siddeley Hawk trainer aircraft. Moreover, the Lynx might be equipped with the BAC Hawkwing anti-tank missile, a variant on Swingfire, although the Ministry of Defence recently announced that it was no longer interested in Hawkwing for the British Army.

More recent reports suggest, however, that Egyptian interest has been transferred from Hawk to the Apache, a French Jaguar strike aircraft.

But of particular interest has been the requirement that most of the helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft would be made in Egypt, in new factories established with the help of British expertise. President Sadat has been anxious to build up Egypt's indigenous arms industry partly because of the obvious economic and industrial advantages and partly because of the supply difficulties which can arise when a country is wholly dependent on off-the-shelf purchases.

Advertisement by the Arab Republic of Egypt

THE FOREIGN TRADE SECTOR

Organisation for Development

The foreign trade sector in Egypt underwent several re-organisations during recent years. They were all aimed at increasing its efficiency within the State's general organisation and the circumstances which control the shape and scope of these organisations.

The establishment of the Egyptian General Organisation of Foreign Trade in 1961 was the basic step for this sector to play its part in strengthening the national economy following the issue of socialist laws and decisions and the adoption of the specific public organisation system. Hence, the establishment of a foreign trade organisation was inevitable to take up the responsibility of organising foreign trade.

The Egyptian General Organisation of Foreign Trade occupies an important position in the working system groups in the area of foreign trade serving the national economy, taking into consideration the volume of its operation in this field and the role it performs through its ten affiliated societies in their various fields covering all aspects of foreign trade imported or exported. This is entrusted to other specialised organisations such as cotton, oil, pharmaceutical drugs and the authority of industrialisation.

Commodity Councils

In 1967 foreign trade was re-organised. It was decided to confine import to the foreign trade companies. Ten commodity councils were established to take final decisions on offers concerning import and exports.

I Committees on Commodity Councils

In 1971, the establishment of 21 specialised committees to decide on commodities was decided. Its chairmanship was entrusted to leaderships from the benefited sectors. Representation of the concerned sectors was also observed in the formation of these committees.

The cancellation of the policy of closing the markets and the commodity monopoly was also decided. This was enjoyed by certain foreign trade companies. Under this system the sectors were permitted to make their offers from the free currency nations to the committees to compare them with the offers made by the Foreign Trade Companies.

Development of the Foreign Trade System

In 1973, the development of this system was decided, considering the importance of linking the foreign trade sector with the productivity plan of the benefited sectors and the determination of responsibility for the benefited sector in realising import and export goals. The aim is to harmonise all the planning and executive machineries with the content and goals of the development plan.

II Simplification of Import Procedures

As of September 1972, the system of import permits was abolished. The agreement of the relevant committee to decide on commodities was considered sufficient. The concerned Commercial Bank is to be informed of this agreement and opens accordingly the required credit.

New rules for import were also issued. They involve better facilities for commodities imported by citizens work-

ing abroad and envoys finally returning home, for their personal use.

Consolidation of Private and Professionals Sectors

The Trade Agency affiliated to the Misr Company for import and export was established. Its competence is to collect the needs of private and professional sectors and arrange the required free currencies. It facilitates the import procedures for them and makes them participate in the concerned committee of decision which considers the process of supplying them with their needs, checking their correct appreciation of required specifications and ensuring the acquisition of actual needs and suitable timing for their importation in a way allowing reduction of cost and currency.

The Currency Equivalent Market

The Finance Minister's decision No. 64 for the year 1974 was issued for the development of the Currency Equivalent Market. This decision conferred certain advantages on Egyptians possessing foreign currency.

The decision also allows the non-residents and Egyptians receiving the treatment of non-residents from the monetary point of view to import goods from those mentioned in the list attached to the decision.

The Foreign Trade Minister's decision No. 33 for 1974 was also issued for the formation of two committees in the general Egyptian organisation of foreign trade in Cairo and Alexandria to receive demands submitted and decide on them.

The decision also included the exemption from the condition of submitting demands to the committees of decision the goods mentioned in the list attached to the decision of the Minister of Finance No. 64 for 1974, which Egyptians having foreign currency resources and within the resources of the currency equivalent market and not exceeding the equivalent of five thousand Egyptian pounds in foreign currency and at the official price in each time.

III Companies affiliated to the Organisation

MISR COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE

NASR COMPANY FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT

MISR COMPANY FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT

THE ARAB COMPANY FOR FOREIGN TRADE

THE GENERAL COMPANY FOR TRADE AND CHEMICALS

THE GENERAL COMPANY FOR ENGINEERING WORK

TRACTORS AND ENGINEERING COMPANY

MISR COMPANY FOR CARS TO TRADE

AL WADI COMPANY FOR EXPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

THE NILE COMPANY FOR EXPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

بمناسبة زيارة سيادة الرئيس أنور السادات للندن

تشرف شركة هارمستر بالاشتراك مع شركة الرمي في القاهرة بتقديم أجمل معاني الترحيب لسيادته متمنية له طيب الإقامة. وسر شركة هارمستر

EGYPT

ADVERTISEMENT

THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION
THE EXOTIC GLORIES OF THE PAST

Egypt's antiquities have been always among its major tourist attractions of all types: cultural and devotional, leisure and recreation and curative. Among the cultural and devotional monuments of the world's mightiest civilization are the Pharaonic, Roman, Coptic and Islamic.

You can live the remote glories of the past while wandering among the Christendom's earliest churches and the trail of the Holy Family, the 1,000 minarets of Cairo's Mosques: the consummate masterpieces of Islamic architecture. The 80-ton alabaster sphinx at Memphis is a popular place for tourists. Abu Simbel temples and Nubian monuments gained international fame and aroused world-wide interest thanks to the campaign carried out by the UNESCO for their salvation from the waters of the High Dam, the modern Egyptian monument. When the temples were raised, the area attracted both tourists and Egyptologists who came from all over the world, to see the temples in their new site and judge what could both international cooperation and human effort successfully achieve.

For leisure and recreation you can just relax enjoying the Sun-Washed days and sparkling Mediterranean beaches. After a long day of discussing business you undoubtedly need some fun; here you are... magical nights throbbing with folkloric dance and song, vibrant with the gaiety of theatres and nightclubs. Why are you so worried? Ah, you are a sport-man at your service ladies and gentlemen tennis and golf, sailing, swimming and fishing, horse-riding and duck-shooting, at sporting clubs—where instant membership can be taken out—on the Nile and along the coasts.

As for curative tourism, the mineral springs at the Spas of Helwan and Ein-El-Selleyen (Fayoum) are among the world's most potent. The dry warmth of Aswan, and the smooth sands of Egypt's beaches are a miraculous cure for rheumatic ailments.

The Red Sea Coast has a special appeal to tourists due to its moderate climate all year round which makes it possible to have an extended tourist season. It has also many islands and reefs of different shapes and colours which attract lovers of diving and fishing.

Yet a glance at the tourist movement in Egypt shows that it is—compared to the world travel movement—an extremely modest ratio. Among the reasons for this situation were the political and military circumstances in the Middle East for about a

For further information write to or telephone:
Tourist Information Centre, 62a Piccadilly,
W1. 493 5282.

quarter of a century. As a result of the economic open-door policy adopted by Sadat-Egypt, the country started to witness an unprecedented tourist boom, more business visitors, a new wave of tourism flourishing. Yet insufficient hotel accommodation adds up to a major problem for the Egyptian government. This acute shortage in accommodation capacity is attributed to the limitations on the funds available for tourism and hotel projects.

National, Arab and foreign capital is invited to participate in hotel and tourism projects and to profit from the privileges stipulated in the law for investment of Arab and foreign capital as well as those granted by the law for hotel and tourism establishments.

The Ministry of Tourism prepared an ambitious plan which provides for annual increases in the number of tourists, about 3.5 million tourists by 1980, and a revenue of about 500 million dollars. The plan covers various types of accommodation: hotels, tourist villages, floating hotels, camping areas, recreational centres, public amenities, travel agencies, transportation, better means of communication, new infrastructure, and wire service.

You are welcome to Egypt: an exotic destination, some place you have never been before but always wanted to see. A whole new world of exciting places and people that you will always recall. What a great pleasure to go away, even if it is business.

Important benefits expected from oil

can be little doubt that Egypt's share will amount to \$650m (about £220m). In addition, the United States has agreed to lend a further \$100m to Egypt, and the Japanese have been only too willing to comply in view of their dependence on Middle East oil supplies.

Much of the aid will be used to finance imports of food products and consumer goods, but some will finance development projects of the Suez territory from Israel. Egyptian economy. During the last two years the United States has lent Egypt \$227m, but more than half of that has gone on interest payments for immediate consumption, especially grain.

Indeed, last year Egypt spent more than \$1,500m on food imports and this year the amount budgeted is \$1,150m. Yet despite this huge import bill, food shortages persist, and prices of basic commodities continue to soar.

The difficulties are accentuated by the rising expectations of the people, especially in the urban areas.

Ironically, the talk of victory in Cairo after the October war of 1973 may have helped foster such expectations; the victory demanded a reward which, on a material level, the Government was in no position to provide.

Living standards inadequate

At the same time the "open door" policy has made Egyptians more aware of what is happening outside their country, and consequently the inadequacy of their living standards. To the ordinary Egyptian, it is the Arab world from the oil-rich states which appear to have benefited most from the 1973 conflict and its aftermath.

They are the ones who are trying to improve their standards in Cairo and Alexandria, and investing in huge projects for enormous personal gain, while the soldiers who actually fought in the war watch their living standards being steadily eroded by inflation.

However, the return of some stability after the Sinai peace agreement is helping to restore confidence in Egyptian industry. Although military expenditure remains high, it is now partly financed by leading Arab oil producers. Such external assistance has helped to free some domestic resources for civilian use, including industrial development. Under the transitional development plan public expenditure has reached £1,000m, with most of the money going to finance industrial projects.

An important objective of the plan is to ensure that the idle capacity in the economy is utilized. Many plants, including the Helwan iron and steel works, have been operating far below capacity, partly because of a lack of equipment, as resources were devoted to the military build-up before 1973. Work is in hand to expand the steel capacity at Helwan from 300,000 tons a year to 1,500,000 tons.

The future of the new aluminium complex at Nag Hammadi looks less certain, however; although trials were supposed to commence in May it has still not opened. The history of the project goes back to the days of close collaboration with the Soviet Union during the Nasser era. The deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt may explain the delay in opening, as the Russians were to provide all the technical assistance for the project.

Despite the development in recent years of heavy industry, cotton remains the mainstay of the Egyptian economy. Cotton was the oldest established industry in Egypt, but construction of new mills, and the modernization of existing spinning and weaving capacity, has been long delayed.

That was partly a result of the concentration of investment in heavy industry under Nasser, but from 1967 onwards an additional factor was the diversion of resources to the military effort. In 1974 still only half the cotton crop was used for domestic spinning and weaving while the rest was exported raw, mostly to Eastern Europe to pay for military supplies delivered before the October 1973 war. Now new mills are being

Building silos to store grain

Last year was a bad year for cereals and sugar, but the government response has been to try to secure agreements to import wheat from the United States to European Community, rather than tackle the basic troubles facing Egyptian agriculture. The United States is making funds available for the construction of silos at Alexandria to store imported grain, but that will do nothing to help domestic producers.

It would be ironic if Egypt's easier access to foreign exchange served to destroy rather than improve its agriculture.

To reap the benefits from its new open door policy, the confidence of western and Arab investors in the Egyptian economy must be maintained. In the long term Egypt's economic future can only be transformed if a final peace settlement is reached. Until then efforts and resources will continue to be devoted to military and even though some of the financial burden is shared by the Arab oil states.

Under President Sadat Egypt has started on the path towards peace, but there is still a long way to go before the economy gets into its stride.

R.W.

Caught in a trap over Soviet debt

enormous military expenditure has been a big drain on its economy and the years have severely lowered the country's living standards. In a trap, with the choice of either trying to meet repayments at the expense of its own people, or else reneging on its debt. But in so doing it would face an international loss of confidence which would mean that it could not borrow again from the Soviet Union, nor perhaps from the West either.

Economic realities can be harsh in the world of international finance, and few lenders have any time for bankrupt Third World countries. So far the Soviet Union has shown little understanding of Egypt's predicament. The delegation led by the Egyptian Finance Minister, which visited Moscow in July to discuss the debt issue was unable to get any concessions on repayments, and the Russians refused to even consider a request for a 10-year moratorium on the debt. Relations between Cairo and Moscow have been strained in recent years, and the Russians see no reason

why the Egyptians should not pay up since they are at present negotiating arms purchases with the West. The Soviet Union is keen to obtain hard currency to finance its purchases of foodstuffs and investment goods from the United States and Western Europe, and what Moscow really wants is that the Arab Organization for Military Development should underwrite Egypt's debts.

Agreed to finance arms deals

The organization, which comprises oil-rich Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Egypt, has already agreed to finance most of Egypt's recent arms deals with the West, including the deal with Britain over the Westland Lynx helicopters. It is unlikely, however, that conservative oil states would agree to cover debts incurred for equipment which has already been lost, especially

as much of the amount is a legacy from the time of Nasser, whom these states scarcely regarded as an ally. The Soviet Union is in a strong position to enforce its demands, as at a recent military display in Cairo, involving tanks, missiles and aircraft, the equipment on view turned out to be still about 97 per cent Russian, thus showing that Egypt's efforts to westernize its armed forces have not got very far. It would be fairly easy for the Soviet Union to withhold spare parts and paralyse the armed forces, and perhaps civilian projects in addition, as they did when President Sadat threw out the Russian military advisers three years ago. At present, therefore, Egypt is still left paying back the debt, with interest.

R.W.

igning raises hopes for canal success

at the end of the operation of the canal after its triumphing by President Sadat, there is the possibility that insurance rates could be eased still further. Already, traffic through the canal seems to be picking up. An average of 22 vessels a day have been passing through, which is rather less than half the pre-1967 traffic. Last month, however, traffic started edging towards the 30 a day mark.

The Suez Canal Authority believes this figure will double when foreign confidence fully returns after the signing of the Israel-Egypt pact. The estimate now is that in the first full year of operation Egypt should net about £220m in canal dues.

Estimate may be too optimistic

Some observers have questioned whether this estimate is too optimistic. Obviously a great deal depends on the state of world trade, and shipping demand at the moment is slack. There is also the question of the pattern of traffic through the canal. In 1966 nearly 15 per cent of world trade carried by sea went through Suez, with oil traffic making up more than 70 per cent of the total revenue from canal dues. Oil at present accounts for less than a quarter of Suez traffic.

Although the canal can offer savings in sailing time compared with the Cape route—it cuts the journey from the Gulf to London by half—the Cape route using super-tankers is arguably still cheaper than employing small tankers via Suez.

The estimate with which Egypt must pursue its plans for widening and deepening the canal is quickly as possible. This will come in two stages. The first will allow the canal to take ships up to 150,000 tons capacity. The second stage, scheduled for completion by 1980, will take the canal into the 270,000-tonners to pass through.

One of the canal's difficulties at the Port Said end is that the waterway there is used also by ships trading at the local port. This traffic is likely to increase steeply as Port Said is developed as a free zone industrial area attracting new industries with import and export potential.

A new inland port is being projected for Port Said to cope with the increased trade in the city. One way to deal with the ship traffic difficulty would be to build an entirely new exit to the Suez Canal, bypassing Port Said. Because of the immense programme of industrial development planned throughout Egypt, and particularly in the three cities area alongside the canal, this imaginative scheme may have to take time in the queue.

D.H.



ANNOUNCEMENT

The Times is planning to publish a Special Report on TANZANIA on November 17th 1975 to mark the State Visit of President Dr. Julius Nyerere. If your company is trading with Tanzania and you wish to advertise in this supplement, please telephone:

SPENCER LEE 01-837 1234 Extension 7397

SOCIAL SECURITY
FOR EVERY CITIZEN
IN EGYPT

President Sadat has had a long and varied political experience stretching back to the Suzerainty of the British, and all his earliest efforts were concentrated on securing the Independence of Egypt—the total liberation of Egypt from all foreign tutelage. During this period of struggle, President Sadat suffered privations and many difficulties; he was hounded from job to job and finally was imprisoned in the hateful Torah (the Bastille of the ancient regime), all in the cause of Egypt's freedom.

One of the most remarkable traits of President Sadat is that he has not forgotten those years of struggle, and his own experiences have helped him to forge the present and future development of Egyptian Society along truly egalitarian lines and without humbug. The Egyptian citizen may now look forward with confidence to retirement and to cover for his family in the event of his untimely death.

These national goals aimed at the welfare of Society were crystallized in the social security laws issued recently in Egypt which is considered a pioneer in this respect.

Today we can say that every worker has a pension and every Egyptian handicapped during his work gets compensation and has the right to a full pension. The state also provides for those who are unable to work due to special circumstances.

Pensions in Egypt are not confined to the worker or employee over "work-age", but are extended to his widow and children after his death. The widow receives her husband's pension during her life; as for his children, they get their portion of the pension until the girls are married and until the boys are 26.

Every worker pays monthly a small ratio of his salary not exceeding 10 per cent in return for all these privileges which include health insurance,

accidents insurance and cover for the handicapped and very old.

This small percentage is deducted from regular workers and employees who get a fixed salary. As for those who work in land cultivation or are seasonal workers the state takes from them a symbolic subscription to register their names in the list of the insured so that they can enjoy the privileges of social security all through their life. In addition, these privileges extend to their families after their death.

There are handicapped citizens who cannot earn their living. For such cases the country provides a fund financed by the state to give them a monthly amount of money and they pay no subscription.

President Sadat gave great attention to social security provisions to the extent that he formed a Ministry of Social Security and transferred a third of the Presidency's budget to cover pensions and insurance instalments.

In Egypt the pension does not only extend to the husband's widow and the children, but a certain portion goes to his father and mother if they are alive.

More than 10 million people in Egypt are subject to social security, and if we take into consideration the workers' and employees' families we can say that 95 per cent of all Egyptians are insured.

The state does not confine social security to the Egyptian citizens, but the insurance procedures apply also for foreigners. So when they leave the country for good, they receive an amount of money which is equivalent to 15 per cent of their annual salary for each year they worked in Egypt, provided they have paid the monthly insurance instalments.

Britons play leading role in two centuries of study

by I. E. S. Edwards

Herodotus was guilty of no exaggeration when he wrote that nowhere in the world could so many great and marvellous works be seen as in Egypt. Much of what he saw has certainly since been lost, but it is equally certain that much that was not visible in his time can now be seen. Moreover, our knowledge of the history of Egypt for more than three thousand years before Herodotus's visit in about 450 B.C. is immeasurably greater and more accurate than that possessed by the priests and other inhabitants from whom his information was obtained.

It is a result of nearly two centuries of study and effort by a large number of Egyptologists, some working on the site and others in libraries and museums. They have been men, and some women, too, of many nationalities, both Egyptian and foreign, and this country has always been well represented among them.

Because of the vast difference in their techniques, the field-workers must be divided into two broad categories: explorers, who were often collectors or acting for collectors, and their successors, the archaeologists, of whom the first, and in his time the most outstanding, was Sir Flinders Petrie.

Much can be said against the methods employed by the explorers of the pre-Petrie era, but they helped to bring about the conditions in which scientific Egyptology could develop. It only by showing what the sands of Egypt had to offer and thereby arousing a scholarly and popular interest in the ancient Egyptians and their surprising achievements.

A pioneer-collector whose motives were far from mercenary was Henry Salt, British Consul-General in Egypt from 1815 until his death in 1827. With the aid of Giovanni Belzoni he assembled a remarkable collection of objects which he sold to the trustees of the British Museum for less than their cost to him.

Two of his contemporaries whose collections are still in this country were Lord Prudhoe, later the fourth Duke of Northumberland, and W. J. Bankes, who transported from Philae to his seat in Dorset an obelisk and its pedestal bearing inscriptions in hieroglyphic and Greek which gave Champollion the decisive evidence he needed for his decipherment of the hieroglyphic script. Bankes was one of a small number of early and mid-nineteenth century men

of private means (others were Sir Gardner Wilkinson, James Burton and, above all, Robert Hay) to whom we owe much for copying, or engaging such artists as Joseph Bonomi to copy, texts and pictorial representations—an art which was brought to perfection in the present century by Nina and Norman de Garis Davies.

David Roberts and Edward Lear were also in the broadest sense among the recorders of monuments at that time, but also occasionally architectural features which are now missing. Wilkinson, a true scholar, had the distinction of writing Egyptology's first best-seller, *The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians* (London, 1837). After his death in 1875 it was revised by Samuel Birch and it is still useful for research.

Petrie, who was a trained surveyor, first went to Egypt on a private mission in the winters of 1880 and 1881, not to excavate but to measure the Great Pyramid and other pyramids at Gizeh. It was his task which had been undertaken far less comprehensively, but with commendable accuracy, more than 40 years previously by two Englishmen, Colonel Howard-Vyse and J. S. Perry, a civil engineer.

As an excavator, not the least of Petrie's services to Egypt and Egyptology was the instruction he gave to young archaeologists, several of whom later entered the Service of Antiquities of the Egyptian Government to work in the field or to join the staff of the Cairo Museum. What we know about the predynastic cultures of Egypt is, to a great extent, a result of Petrie's own excavations and those of two of his students, Guy Brunton and Gertrude Caton-Thompson.

The best-known of his early assistants was Howard Carter, who, after a short apprenticeship with P. E. Newberry, joined Petrie for a season at El-Amarna in 1892. Carter's association with Lord Carnarvon began in 1907 and continued until Carnarvon's death in 1922, only a few months after their long search for the tomb of Tutankhamun had been rewarded by the richest archaeological discovery made.

Carnarvon was not quite the last of the long line of affluent patrons of Egyptology: his successors, though few in number, have included

one of the most munificent, namely Sir Robert Mond, who, among other benefactions, financed the excavations of the Egypt Exploration Society at Armanat, which resulted in the discovery of W. B. Emery in 1927 of the tombs of the sacred Buchis bulls.

It was Emery's first important "find" and, by a strange coincidence, his last was the tomb of the mothers of the Apis bulls at Saqqara, once more working for the Egypt Exploration Society. The society, called originally the Egypt Exploration Fund, gave Petrie in 1884 his first assignment, as an excavator and it is still, after nearly a century of work in the field, one of the most active archaeological organizations in Egypt at the present day. Since 1947 it has received from the Government an annual subvention towards the cost of its excavations and scientific publications.

Egyptology, for its advancement, has depended as much on the philologist as on the archaeologist. The first British scholar to make any substantial headway towards deciphering the hieroglyphic script was the famous physician Thomas Young, as an article on the Rosetta Stone for the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* Supplement, volume IV, written some time before 1819, shows. It was, however, Champollion who made the final breakthrough in 1822. Once it had been achieved, the way was open to interpret the enormous mass of written documents which chance had spared.

Decipherment, however, was only the first stage in understanding the ancient language: it enabled a word to be read, but its meaning, its grammatical function and its syntactical relationship still had to be determined. Not were these the only difficulties: the language had undergone many changes during the 3,500 years of its life and many texts, particularly those written on papyrus, were not in the hieroglyphic script but in two cursive derivatives from that script, known as hieratic and demotic, each of which required special study.

In this country the pioneers in philology were Sir Gardner Wilkinson and Samuel Birch, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, who died in 1866, working in Ireland. 1865, Edward Hincks (1792-1866), working in Ireland, also made some important contributions, particularly in demotic. Birch, apart from

translating for the first time the *Book of the Dead* and many other texts with a high degree of accuracy, wrote an Egyptian grammar and compiled a dictionary with about 9,000 entries.

Publication of the dictionary was delayed for many years because the equipment did not exist until Longman's undertook to cast a font of hieroglyphic type from designs drawn by Bonomi; the work finally appeared in 1867. Birch's pupil and colleague at the British Museum, Sir Ernest Budge, also produced a dictionary, 23,000 besides some 3,500 place-names. His published works, both scientific and semi-popular, far exceed those of any other Egyptologist before or since his time.

He was, however, only one of several scholars working in this country during the past hundred years whose contributions to philological studies have been immense, and much of their work is bound to have lasting value. F. L. Griffith, T. E. Peet and Battiscombe Gunn, suc-

cessive holders of the Chair of Egyptology at Oxford University for the first half of this century, were all outstanding among their contemporaries.

Griffith, of whom it has been said that he consigned to mere footnotes discoveries which other scholars would have considered of sufficient importance to write a special article, bequeathed to his university his fine library and a large pecuniary legacy to found the Institute of Egyptology which bears his name.

The purpose of the institute is to house manuscript records, provide facilities for study and publish scientific books. Of the many important works which have appeared under its imprint, none has served the needs of Egyptology more usefully than the multi-volume *Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs and Paintings*, begun under Griffith's direction by Bertha Porter and continued by his pupil, Rosalind Moss, who had exhibited for the Tutankhamun Exhibition in London.

Dr Edwards is former Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities at the British Museum, and chose and catalogued the exhibits for the Tutankhamun Exhibition in London.

Monumental rescue nears its end

The conservation of antiquities and ancient monuments in Egypt has always been the main duty of the Antiquities Service and, although foreign experts, notably the former head of the Cairo Museum Laboratory, Mr Alfred Lucas, have given much assistance, the normal work of maintenance and restoration has generally been carried on by the Egyptian staff. Both in manpower and in finance, however, the resources of the service were insufficient to meet the exceptional demands caused by the decision to build the High Dam near Aswan.

Dr Sarwat Okasha, Egypt's able and energetic Minister of Culture, prepared in outline a plan for saving the archaeological legacy of Nubia and sought the help of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to put it into effect. An appeal for financial and practical support proved as a result, every known site was investigated and every temple of importance, including the two rock-temples of Abu Simbel, was moved to a safe place.

Because of technical difficulties and the amount of work necessary, it was decided to leave the monuments of Philae, to keep out

the water while the buildings were being removed, and the levelling of the rocky surface of Agilkia. It was estimated that the operation would cost £7m and so an appeal for two-thirds of that sum was made through Unesco.

The Egyptian Government having offered to defray the balance. Once again a successful result was achieved and this country, largely from the profits of the Tutankhamun Exhibition, was able to subscribe more than £700,000.

Work by an Egyptian engineering company on the Aswan dam began in 1973 and its construction was completed last autumn. An Italian company is dismantling the buildings. Levelling Agilkia and extending the shape of Philae have presented greater difficulties than had been expected, but the work is now far advanced.

When the whole operation is completed, visitors may look forward to seeing a faithful reproduction of Philae, the "Pearl of Egypt", not as it was in its annual reappearance of the past 60 years but with its monuments in the botanical setting shown on drawings and photographs made in the last century.

Apart from the transfer of the buildings, the scheme involved the construction of a temporary coffer-dam around Philae, to keep out

the water while the buildings were being removed, and the levelling of the rocky surface of Agilkia. It was estimated that the operation would cost £7m and so an appeal for two-thirds of that sum was made through Unesco.

The Egyptian Government having offered to defray the balance. Once again a successful result was achieved and this country, largely from the profits of the Tutankhamun Exhibition, was able to subscribe more than £700,000.

Work by an Egyptian engineering company on the Aswan dam began in 1973 and its construction was completed last autumn. An Italian company is dismantling the buildings. Levelling Agilkia and extending the shape of Philae have presented greater difficulties than had been expected, but the work is now far advanced.

When the whole operation is completed, visitors may look forward to seeing a faithful reproduction of Philae, the "Pearl of Egypt", not as it was in its annual reappearance of the past 60 years but with its monuments in the botanical setting shown on drawings and photographs made in the last century.

Visiting a land of magic

by Penelope Turing

There is nothing new about tourists in Egypt. Roman colonists marvelled at its treasures. Ever since people have travelled to see the strange and the wonderful this country has drawn them, and it is a measure of Egypt's fame that throughout the uncertainties of the Middle East situation in recent years the steady flow of holidaymakers from all over the world has continued.

What is its magic? Art, certainly, buildings, carvings, treasures which by their size, age and sometimes the delicacy of their minute detail are incomparable. History, for the bridgehead between Africa and the northern continents has seen much of the peoples and events which have shaped succeeding civilizations. Climate, too, to sun-seeking modern holidaymakers the dry warmth, the brilliant all-morning sunshine is a tremendous asset.

There is another rewarding aspect, too, to be found by experience and which many newcomers may not expect: the friendliness of the Egyptian people. Fortunately, perhaps, most people judge other nations by personal contacts rather than international politics. It is surprising and heart-warming to find that the Egyptian in the street in general has a liking for the British, and a high regard for their integrity—facts which form a worthy memorial to generations of individual British who have lived and worked in the country.

At present, and probably for some time to come, most holiday visitors will use the inclusive "package" arrangement. This, as elsewhere, offers the best value for money and the best use of time.

Broadly speaking, the shorter, cheaper inclusive holidays are based on Cairo. Longer ones include a visit to Upper Egypt by air or night train, and/or a Nile cruise.

These variations are well tried and in general comfortable, and the visitor can, at least on the two-week holidays, feel he has seen the whole range of Egypt's greatest possessions. Its infinite variety of lesser-known treasures, of smaller places, remains for those who come again, with leisure and minds attuned to assimilate the moods of a land and its people.

The visitor who stays only in Cairo must forgo Abu Simbel, the Valley of the Kings, and the rest of Upper Egypt, but there is more than enough to fill a most rewarding week. The city is young by Egyptian standards only some 1,300 years old, built on the site of a Roman fort. Today it is big, cheerful, untidy, with a population about seven million living round the Nile and its islands.

Rooting cars and swerving taxis fill the streets. People swarm on the pavements. Boys cling to the open doors of overcrowded buses. It is an exhilarating and lovable, or overpoweringly noisy, place according to the traveller's temperament.

Within the city itself there is plenty to see. First, the treasures of the great Egyptian Museum, to which the Tutankhamun exhibits have returned. Then the 1,000-year-old Al Azhar Mosque where students pace up and down memorizing their lessons, and the nineteenth-century Muhammad Ali Mosque in the citadel—Saladin's great medieval fortress.

There is the earliest Coptic church built over the traditional site where the Holy Family stayed after the flight into Egypt, a quiet, shadowy place of wooden screens, reminiscent of many Greek Orthodox churches, and close by is Cairo's oldest synagogue, still used by the city's remaining Jewish population. In the district called Khan el Khalili are the principal bazaars with their brassware, silk, catkins, inlaid boxes, as well as the usual tourist souvenir bric-a-brac.

Only seven miles away at Giza are the most famous of all examples of ancient Egypt—the Great Pyramid with two slightly smaller fellows, and the Sphinx. Even the legions of tourists, the routs and camel men cannot diminish the strange might of these tombs. The tours are a nuisance, however, and the timid tourist may well decide not to wander here alone because of the persistence of smiling vendors and camel men.

Visitors travelling by Cook's arrangements will stay here, as I did, at the modern Mena Oberoi Hotel, and look across the stocks and bougainvillea of its garden to the stern outline of the Great Pyramid. Those who do so should take a good insect repellent with them. Mosquitoes abound at Giza.

Saqqara, with the Step Pyramid (the oldest) and others, tombs and temples and the remains of Memphis, is

Egypt's capital 5,000 years ago, is an easy half-day trip from Cairo. On a full day excursion one can go the whole length of the delta to the Mediterranean at Alexandria.

The traditional time to visit Egypt—winter—is still the best, especially for sightseeing: warm, sunny days and cool nights.

A new five-year plan for tourism in Egypt has been drawn up for 1976-80 when it hoped to increase the annual number of tourists, now about 700,000, to three million. All regular visitors to Cairo are aware of the intense pressure on accommodation there, despite large hotels such as the Hilton, the rebuilt Shepherd's the Meridien, Sheraton, and several more.

To meet the extra demand the Semiramis and Omar Khayyam hotels are being rebuilt and enlarged, and new ones are planned up and down the country in the first class as well as luxury grades. Two tourist villages to be built, one near the Pyramids and one on the Mediterranean near Marsa Matruh. Six new Nile cruise ships are scheduled for construction.

For some years a small organization called the Tourist Friends' Association has been in existence. It is officially supported, and its raison d'être is to enable the visitor to meet Egyptians of his own profession or way of life, sometimes to visit their homes.

The Tourist Friends' Association has its office at 33 Kasr el Nil Street (fifth floor), Cairo (tel: 742 82).

Bales Tours (16-17 Coventry St, London, W1V 8BL) has 15-day holidays visiting Cairo, Aswan and Luxor from £199. Thomas Cook (45 Berkeley St, London, W1A 1ER) offers a week in Cairo from £189. 15-day holiday in Cairo, Luxor, Aswan from £295. 15-day Cairo and Nile cruise from £348.

Kuoni-Houlders (Deepdene House, Dorking, Surrey RH5 4AY) has 14-day Nile cruises from £324. Serenissima Travel (15 Ellis St, Sloane St, London, SW1X 3AL) has 15-day holidays visiting Cairo and Upper Egypt and including a four-day cruise from £395. Speedbird Holidays (57 Victoria St, London SW1H 0HG) has a week's holiday in Cairo from £189. 15 days visiting Cairo, Luxor and Aswan from £320, and a similar trip including a four-day cruise from £365.



Westland Lynx, Britain's new world beating advanced technology helicopter.

Army Lynx or specialised naval version—it's truly multi-role with built in development potential.

Fast, agile, all-weather, twin engine with comprehensive armaments—Lynx is now in production for armed forces throughout the world.

LYNX

Westland
WESTLAND HELICOPTERS YEovil ENGLAND

7 times winner of the Queen's Award for Industry



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

ADING FROM WEAKNESS

are some political res which serve to size the weakness of the inner. So it was with Mr Macmillan's night of the knives when he purged Cabinet Ministers in 1962, with President Ford now, Rockefeller has decided not to take a full Vice-President. This may be because Mr Ford was not to drop him, because Mr Ford was not to think that Mr Ford should be elected or, possibly, because he intends the nomination himself—his chances could not be red good and Mr Ford that Mr Rockefeller has ad him his support next Vice-President is, it is not a thing that happens strong President.

Rockefeller is a consideration. His selection as Vice was one of Mr Ford's decisions, encouraging the at one of the marks of his ncy would be the recogni- distinction in others. That d cannot hold him now— because of political e or because of Mr Rocke- preference—is a measure own declining authority. It e, however, entirely a e. For some months now have been suggestions from rd camp that Mr Rocke- might not be the Presi- running mate in next election, hints obviously ad to placate the militan- of Mr Reagan on the lican right-wing. Whether such reports were to be at face value, they cannot strengthened confidence n the President and Mr elli. Nor can their open over the predicament of ork. Indeed, Mr Rocke- decision is an indication r Ford is losing not only e-President but New York

him of Mr Rockefeller's icement gave it added e, coinciding as it did with Ford's own reshuffle, n be seen to have had twi- e: to establish order and within the administra- to disarm his critics in ss. It would have been rassing for any President a had his Secretary of State Secretary of Defence in open conflict as were Dr ger and Dr Schlesinger. It ven worse for a President acks the political authority omes from being elected to office and who has yet to the personal capacity to ate his administration.

re of them had to go it was Dr Schlesinger should rified. The departure of singer at this stage would isturbed the international with damaging doubts he continuity of American policy. In his main policy

dispute with Dr Schlesinger, over the price to be paid in the pursuit of détente with the Soviet Union, Dr Kissinger has at least commanded the greater measure of international approval. He has seen the issue in broader perspective. On the Middle East it is harder to be sure as both men claim to have acted as the saviour of Israel in October, 1973, in the face of obstruction from the other. Dr Schlesinger has the reputation of being the more single-minded friend of Israel, but Dr Kissinger's achievement in bringing President Sadat to Washington as the friend of the United States is no mean accomplishment and may prove to be of no small benefit to Israel.

Dr Schlesinger has recently clashed with Congress in somewhat maladroit fashion over cuts in the defence budget and President Ford may have calculated that his departure would not be unwelcome to the Capital Hill. Similarly, the reduction in Dr Kissinger's area of responsibility meets the criticism frequently heard in Congress that it is wrong for one man to combine the post of Secretary of State with that of the President's national security adviser. Finally, Mr William Colby had not been expected in any case to remain very much longer in charge of the CIA where new leadership to restore the morale of the agency is clearly required after all the recent exposures and criticism. A man with a more deft touch in public relations, which is reputed to be Mr George Bush's strength, might be thought to be more acceptable to Congress.

Yet in none of these respects may the President's expectation be realized. There are reports of resentment in Congress over Mr Colby's dismissal because it is suspected that he has been ejected for speaking too freely under questioning from committees of both the Senate and the House. That may be no more than a reflex reaction, but it does suggest that the appointment of a new director will not in itself automatically restore the CIA to the good favour of Congress. This could be damaging because a central position of the United States does need an intelligence organization, distasteful though it may be, which can operate without having its activities exposed to the world.

Dr Schlesinger's departure may also be regretted by many of those who approve in broad terms of Dr Kissinger's policy on détente as well as by those of more right-wing persuasion. The outgoing Secretary of Defence is a man of commanding intellect and political courage, if not always of sensitivity, who provided a necessary counterpoise to Dr Kissinger within the administration. In his unease over the military concessions that were

being made to the Soviet Union in the pursuit of détente he was expressing anxieties that were felt well beyond the confines of the Pentagon; and it is no bad thing in a government riding hard along the détente trail to have one member keeping a watchful and knowledgeable eye to see that too high a military price is not being paid.

The dismissal of Dr Schlesinger naturally feeds Congressional fears that, despite appearances to the contrary, Dr Kissinger will in fact have an even freer hand in the making of foreign policy. The paradox is that on this point the suspicions may go further than the facts warrant. In depriving Dr Kissinger of his post as national security adviser the President was presumably trying to dispel the idea that the Secretary of State will be even more of a foreign policy supremo. First reactions from Congress, noting the replacement is a Kissinger man and probably recognizing that the new Secretary of Defence, Mr Rumsfeld, will be no intellectual match for Dr Kissinger, have tended to dismiss Mr Ford's manoeuvre as no more than a public relations exercise.

The reality may be more complex. Dr Kissinger may not feel challenged by the new Secretary of Defence—though Mr Rumsfeld is a man with his own political ambitions, close to the President and better equipped than Dr Schlesinger to find his way round the political labyrinth of Washington—but then there is the new Secretary of Commerce, Mr Elliot Richardson, whose time as Ambassador in London has been remarkably short, has often been spoken of as a future Secretary of State. Many of the most testing issues for American diplomacy in the near future—energy, a new deal on commodities with the third world, international trade—are largely economic questions for which Dr Kissinger is not particularly well fitted. In these circumstances, to have the man whom many will consider the alternative Secretary of State sitting in the Cabinet in charge of an economic department may not seem to enhance Dr Kissinger's personal authority.

If President Ford's general exercise of his responsibilities was commanding confidence there would be little difficulty about his natural wish to have men of his own choice in the most sensitive positions. That is the prerogative of all Presidents and Mr Ford may reasonably claim that he has not rushed to assert himself. But a political massacre is a dangerous exercise to be indulged in safely only by the strong. As it is, the Democratic aspirants to the White House must be looking forward to next year's election with even greater relish.

Bishop's criticism of Archbishop's appeal

From the Bishop of Kingston
Sir, It is surprising that if they were given the right kind of communal incentives, the great majority of them would respond as they have never been free to respond ever, because they have always been suppressed and held back and fobbed off with cheap substitutes which have kept them unfree—precisely to allow a privileged minority to go on reaping the great cultural and material benefits from the wealth that is available.

A Suffragan works closely with his Bishop, and I admire (like many others) the Bishop of Southwark's leadership in his diocese, his pastoral care for individuals and for parishes, and his concern for the outcast and the homeless in South London.

Like many others, too, I differ from him in politics. He is a member of the Labour Party; I subscribe to the Liberals. He believes that our social chaos is the product of an unjust economic system based on selfishness and greed. I believe that the situation is more complex, that we actually have a greater degree of social justice, but our "mixed economy" combines the acquisitive individualism of the state dependence of socialism. The Bishop of Southwark believes in a socialist solution to our problems: I believe that neither capitalism nor socialism can solve the predicament of a "developed" country—how to live fully human lives within a pluralist culture, with the mass media, diminishing natural resources, and a densely populated highly technological and urbanized society.

On these social and political matters the Bishop and I do not agree. But on matters ecclesiastical we are fully united in working together for the glory of God and the welfare of his Church. We trust each other and my Diocese holds my loyalty, respect and affection.

Could not the same apply to Mr Lamb? Yours faithfully,
THOMAS KINGSTON,
22 Belvedere Road,
Belvedere, Common, SW1.
November 3.

From Lord Stamp

Sir, While of course it is true that, Dr Stockwood maintains, there are still much social injustices, surely this is less than it was 25 years ago. The rise in living standards of so many is witness to this. Yet at the same time there has been the decline in moral standards to which Dr Cogan refers. To reconcile these facts with Dr Stockwood's statement that the evil of social injustice is at the root of moral decline. Another process has been going on during these years which may be much more relevant and that is the decline in the authority of the Church which Dr Cogan refers to. If supported by the whole Church, will do much to arrest. In this he is certainly not helped by Dr Stockwood's remarks. Yours faithfully,
STAMP,
House of Lords.

From Mr Christopher Hampton

Sir, I wish to confirm and applaud the substance of Dr Stockwood's article in the *Morning Star* (October 30), and particularly his unequivocal delineation of the underlying causes of social chaos in Britain today. The *Times* may call it "sad, silly and wrong", but such a response serves only to emphasize the hypocrisy and myopia of the system itself which, based as Dr Stockwood says on "selfishness and greed" is more than any single factor responsible for the present crisis.

There must be many people who are deeply aware, in the Marxist sense, of the need for radical changes in the structure of society which will strike at the causes of injustice and exploitation, and create conditions for a better, juster, more compassionate and civilized world. What, indeed, is our vaunted "freedom of the individual" worth if we do not seek such changes?

It is disheartening and distressing in the extreme to watch, for instance, our great welfare services being slowly but surely undermined because they are based upon a system that is continually working against them. Though there may be many thousands of committed individuals in this country working unselfishly for the sake of others, these people are continually having to struggle against an ethic that enshrines money and property and self-interest as its central values and dedicates vast resources to the predatory exploitation for profit of the common wealth of the country, which is primarily its people and their potentialities.

Such an ethic has already done irreparable harm to the social and spiritual health of the people, even by indoctrinating so many of them to a materialistic and self-centred and hence basically

irresponsible view of the social contract. But I believe that if they were given the right kind of communal incentives, the great majority of them would respond as they have never been free to respond ever, because they have always been suppressed and held back and fobbed off with cheap substitutes which have kept them unfree—precisely to allow a privileged minority to go on reaping the great cultural and material benefits from the wealth that is available.

Yours, &c,
CHRISTOPHER HAMPTON,
161 Southwood Lane,
Highgate, N6.

From the Bishop of Bradford

Sir, My name is included in the letter from the Bishop of Leicester which appeared in your columns on Monday.

Before any of us knew of the Archbishop's Pastoral Letter, parishes in my diocese had embarked on a programme of study which aimed to deepen both the communal and self-questioning to which the Archbishop refers. The on-going work at parish level lay every faithful and hard-working pastor is always concerned with such communal and self-questioning. Discontent from the Pastoral Letter would have implied dissent from the valued objectives of my faithful parish priests.

The Bishop of Leicester rightly stated that some of us whom he mentioned were not happy about the terms in which the Pastoral Letter was couched. For my part, I was not, but the challenge set before Church people was expressed in terms which demanded so little in so vague a form. To wish that the letter had gone further is one thing; to suggest that this has split the Bishops right down the middle is another.

While all to Church people should be different from the call to the nation. The terms of appeal to committed Christians inevitably differ from those to society at large. In this latter respect Bishops will reflect division of opinion about the ordering of society, and the expression of individual Bishop's views may well conflict with that of another, as we are seeing.

In the long term there are many questions about the ordering of our society which must be faced and an answer sought. In the short term, it is to be hoped that the example of the Archbishop's pastoral letter will lead to a more open and honest discussion of the issues which are at stake.

I believe the short-term cure for individuals and individual bodies is to take the initiative in unselfishness without waiting for the next man to make a comparable sacrifice. I see an absolute obligation for Christians to be first in this race, and welcome the reminder that has been given. Yours faithfully,
ROSS BRADFORD,
Bishopscroft,
Ashwell Road,
Hepton,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire.

From Mr Tom Chapman

Sir, It is understandable that Dr Stockwood chose his words carefully for the readers of the *Morning Star*, but it is nevertheless extraordinary that a Bishop should review the fundamental problems of society without any reference to God, or the concept of God's will and purpose for mankind. When a Bishop's view is confined to the struggle between two economic ideologies, both of which are essentially materialistic, one can only assume that he is seeing himself and the Church as an anachronism.

In his wisdom the Archbishop of Canterbury preferred to ask the nation several fundamental questions, and resisted the temptation to give any simple answers in terms of either of doctrine or of economics. Doubtless he could have expounded at length on either subject, but he recognized that for any answer to have practical effect it must come from the hearts and minds and attitudes of the people. The determination and the sense of sharing necessary for the nation's recovery will come, not from burying ourselves even more deeply in envy, greed and recrimination, but in lifting our sights to realize how much of our suffering and our poverty can be saved and regenerated if we wake up in time. We must realize too, that the society we are shaping is the society all our children will have to share.

I said earlier that the Archbishop did not wish congratulation for his initiative and would admit that there is ample room for honest difference of opinion as to how we

should proceed to a more just society without losing the essential freedoms. It is, however, notable that the loudest voices raised so far evidently resent the fact that the Archbishop has made any move at all. This resentment no doubt springs from the anxiety that, if good people in all sections of society arouse themselves, the destruction of Christian civilization which Dr Stockwood so much desires can still be averted.

It is my own personal experience, both here and in other European countries, that as people's hearts and minds turn to God and the service of their fellow men, so the ancient prejudices of class and nationality fall away. This leaves me in no doubt as to the relevance of the Church to all the problems of the present time and I remain confident that whilst the battle for the survival of a free and Christian way of life will be long and hard-fought, the very fact that its values match men's highest aspirations will ensure ultimate success.

Yours faithfully,
TOM CHAPMAN,
Secretary General, European
Christian Industrial Movement,
37 Westmoreland Terrace, SW1.

From Mr Felix Lambie

Sir, How nice to be told by one of our senior bishops that the individual does not count. Which is what his "dispassionate criticism" adds up to good thing some of us see otherwise. Yours faithfully,
FELIX LAMBIE,
Dunsford,
Bromhampton,
Totnes, Devon.

From the Rev C. Lawson-Tancred

Sir, It must not be supposed that critics of the Archbishop's pastoral letter are all of the same general political persuasion. There are many to whom the political views of the Rev Kenneth Leech and Bishop Mervyn Stockwood are abhorrent who nevertheless have grave misgivings about the wisdom of the letter, particularly as regards its timing.

Without any preparation of the ground beforehand, the effect of such a letter is bound to be ephemeral, and since the problems to which it is addressed are perennial the plea of particular urgency is quite unconvincing. How much better if the Archbishop had invited the faithful to take part in a programme of prayer and study on the subject of "What sort of a society do we want?" during, say, next Lent, and had issued the letter to be read in conjunction with this on Easter Day.

Yours faithfully,
C. LAWSON-TANCRED,
The Rectory,
Worthington,
Bristol.

From Mr Marcus J. Godfrey

Sir, We do not necessarily have to wait for a Communist society, as implied by Dr Stockwood in order to deal with the pornography and the uglier manifestations of the permissive society: we have elected representatives who have the power to act now. Unfortunately it is mostly his friends, the laity, both in Parliament and County Hall who are loudest in opposition to any form of control by censorship.

Dr Stockwood himself must accept a share of responsibility in this matter. Many of your readers will remember his appearance on television some years ago when with Ned Sherrin he advocated what amounts to a free for all in public entertainment. It was then his confident belief that a discriminating public is the most effective custodian of public morality.

Yours faithfully,
MARCUS J. GODFREY,
92 Sturminster Lane, SE18.

From Mr W. M. Wolf

Sir, Comments in your columns on the difference in remedies proposed by the ecclesiastics, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Southwark, have surprisingly said nothing about the merits of a policy of calling up the Devil to drive out Beelzebub. Yours faithfully,
W. M. WOLF,
109 Coniscliffe Road,
Darlington.

From Mr Gerald Harvey

Sir, I am most grateful to my Diocesan Bishop, Dr Stockwood, for releasing me from the Archbishop's uncomfortable injunction to be good. Yours,
GERALD HARVEY,
152 Kensington Park Road, SE11.

Gordon Hamilton Fairley fund for cancer work

From Mr Angus Ogilvy and others
Sir, As President of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and members of the medical profession, we venture to make this appeal for the establishment of a Trust Fund for Medical Oncology as a permanent tribute to the late Professor Gordon Hamilton Fairley.

His outstanding leadership and distinction throughout his professional life as an eminent specialist in the treatment of cancer, and in particular leukaemia, captivated and inspired his colleagues and won acclaim throughout the world. There is nothing we can do to restore the grievous loss to mankind perpetrated in the senseless act that caused his death but it would be a sad reflection on our times if no step is taken to continue to exploit this vital field of research to which he devoted his life.

The Trust Fund would be directed to the training of those specializing in this field and to the support of clinical research and the medical treatment of cancer at the Medical Oncology Unit of St Bartholomew's Hospital and Medical College, of which he was the first director, or at such appropriate hospital or institution.

We commend this appeal to all members of the public and ask those wishing to respond to send their donations, marked "Gordon Hamilton Fairley Fund", to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2, which will act as trustee.

Yours faithfully,
ANGUS OGILVY, President,
Imperial Cancer Research Fund,
CYRIL A. CLARKE, President,
Royal College of Physicians of London,
RODNEY SMITH, President,
Royal College of Surgeons of England,
JOHN DACIE, President,
Royal College of Pathologists,
November 4.

Royal Family and hunting

From Captain R. E. Wallace, MP
Sir, It seems a pity that the RSPCA, one of our most respected societies, should descend to the level of the vociferous, fringe elements. By criticizing the recent day's hunting of the Royal Highness Princess Anne and the Prince of Wales, it is disturbing to find that the society appears to have completely changed its policy since 1972, when it rightly said that Princess Anne is entitled to indulge in any practice which is within the law. Only last year the society's report Mr Charles Spence, QC, and his committee had this to say:

"Foxhunting is a lawful activity. Its present justification is said to be that it controls the fox population in the best way that is known. The Society opposes foxhunting where it has no object other than sport, but presently accepts foxhunting as a method of control."

The RSPCA must know that there are hundreds of its members who take part in country sports and this seems to be a nonsensical way of opening up the whole controversy, which split the society in previous years. It would appear to any reasonable member that this is an unwarranted intrusion into the lives of the Royal Family, who are perfectly entitled, like other citizens of this country, to take part in what is a properly conducted and, moreover, legal sport.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. WALLACE, Chairman,
Masters of Foxhounds Association,
Vice-Chairman, British Field Sports Society,
26 Caxton Street, SW1,
November 4.

Advertising imports

From Mr P. R. N. Lewis
Sir, I was interested to read the letter from Dr E. J. Cohn (October 30) regarding advertising of imports. Since we import cars you may think that we would be unsympathetic to the views he expressed. On the contrary, we feel very strongly about the necessity for not only being honest but also to be seen to be honest.

The sooner our industry can agree an enforceable code of practice, in respect of comparative advertising, the happier we shall be. To make an inconceivable that businessmen in one of Britain's biggest market places can seriously believe in the form of advertising that uses selective criteria which inevitably differs so widely—according to the results required.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. N. LEWIS, Sales Manager,
Cirocra Cars Ltd.,
Mill Street,
Slough, Buckinghamshire,
November 3.

Words and meanings

From Mr Patric Dickinson
Sir, Your admirable Philip Howard in the present investigating the changes of meaning and misuse of words. There is an increasing use both in public and private of the word "crucify" to denote any form of strong criticism. This reached a new low on Friday last (October 29) when a correspondent complained about Mr John Grosse's attempt "to crucify a hotel". Am I alone in thinking such a phrase both vulgar and ludicrous? If I am an agnostic feel disquiet for the general debasement of this word, what must Christians feel? Yours, etc.
PATRIC DICKINSON,
38 Church Square,
Rye, Sussex,
November 1.

Beware of the dog

From Mr Geoffrey R. Park
Sir, Has Bernard Levin's dislike of dogs anything to do with his inability to understand Bach? Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY R. PARK,
39 Montana Road, SW17,
November 4.

SECOND COUP IN BANGLADESH

ie airport closed and no sts other than inter- news the second coup gladesh has not yet its colours. The division er between army and ns has still to be re- What has been clear ce the first coup on 15 is that senior officers rmy were determined to their authority over the officers responsible for s killings. That purpose n behind this second

misleading to call the ; slaughter of August 15 at all. The young army who acted did not from re of vengeance at per- sul and anger at being ver for promotion—both ble to Shaikh Mujib and ily. Such private eno- old latch on to growing hostility to Shaikh rule for the privilege his family and the cor- that he allowed among st associates. Neverthe- slaughter that extended and shocked circles and remains a public life. Necessarily president had to take it it can hardly be said ives of the coup were nior officers were in par- locked at what was done

but also outraged at being the ignorant spectators of events. Moreover the coup exposed their own weakness. Thus ever since the August coup manoeuvres have gone on in the background to reassert army authority and to bring the murderers to justice. However strong was the case against Shaikh Mujib for his unscrupulous favouritism and the corruption surrounding him it was not enough to give him an honourable burial; the ruthlessness and brutality of the slaughter also demanded retribution.

Beyond these prime motives for this second coup little is known. As yet no coherent military and political leadership has declared itself since Dacca closed down. The government of President Muehsatq Ahmed is said to have been under inferior influence from the junior officers who initiated the August coup. During that time the young officers may have tried to win over to their side some of their seniors. At all events the personalities reported to be involved in the latest coup—both these said to be dismissed and those acceding to power—are only partly known and puzzling at that. For the moment it must be assumed that the old government will survive but with new army officers pulling the strings.

Even more in the air than the holders of power are the political questions. Khandakar Mushtaq Ahmed, who was installed as president after the August coup was then a minister in Shaikh Mujib's government. What marked him out from his colleagues was that he was known to be more cool towards India and somewhat warmer towards Pakistan than Shaikh Mujib. His accession to power caused concern in New Delhi, was welcomed in Rawalpindi and drew from Peking a belated recognition for Bangladesh.

That slight external shift was matched by no internal political turbulence following Shaikh Mujib's overthrow. Dacca may be a capital under siege but it is not a city under attack. The new government was broadly acceptable to most political factions. It seems improbable that there can be any great changes now, certainly not in international alignments. For one thing anti-Indian feeling has been growing in Bangladesh ever since the country was brought to birth largely by Indian action. One or two of Shaikh Mujib's colleagues were pro-Indian but they were left out of the new government and are not likely to regain power. Whatever changes finally emerge Bangladesh will still face appalling difficulties.

Compulsory use of car headlights at night

From Professor R. J. Smeed

Sir, Now that Parliament is due to debate the desirability or otherwise of using headlights at all times when driving at night, it seems worth while adding a few points to the writer's article on the subject in your issue of October 21.

The impression has been given that there is a large majority of opinion in favour of the Minister's proposal. But this may well be based on the great majority of those consulted have not studied the subject in depth. They were not, therefore, in a position to assess critically the views expressed in the brief accompanying the request for experts and road accident researchers are against the proposal.

In your issue of October 27 the President of the Lighting Industry Federation, presumably representing manufacturers of lighting equipment, supports the proposal but adds that the poor standard of headlamp aiming could cause dangers and wants the Minister to take steps to improve such aim when he introduces the new regulations. This is desirable but quite impossible within the time available, ie, before November 17, it should be remembered that vehicle

testing ensures that the aim is tested once a year, and that the aim of almost all existing headlamps alters with the loading of the car.

Under the slow moving traffic conditions that often occur many vehicles will experience a drain on their batteries and a few of the older ones will find it impossible to carry on. Others will find it difficult to start their cars on the following morning.

There will be an increase in the consumption of batteries, of headlamps and of motor fuel. The additional cost will be small, several pounds per vehicle per year on average, but it will not be negligible.

It is possible that the minister has been influenced by his experience in North America, where the use of headlights at night is compulsory. However, the level of street lighting in North America tends to be lower than in Britain and the law was made at a time when the standard of street lighting there was much lower than it is today. Nevertheless, despite the improvement in their street lighting, the number of road accident fatalities at night per road accident fatality in daylight is very much higher in North America than it is here.

The minister is undoubtedly correct in his belief that some accidents would be saved by the implementation of his proposals. It is,

however, just as certain that such implementation would result in other accidents taking place that would not otherwise occur. Many of the people who have studied the subject carefully believe that the number that would be caused would be greater than the number that would be saved.

In the early 1960s, the Road Research Laboratory suggested that the problem with which the minister is trying to deal could be solved by the use of lights intermediate in brightness between side-lamps and dipped headlights. The cost could be small and the suggestion has been agreed more or less unanimously by lighting experts in this country and abroad.

Because the proposed device cannot be fitted to all vehicles simultaneously and because the vehicles first fitted will be at a disadvantage with respect to those using more powerful lamps, the introduction of the device is likely to be difficult if the use of headlights is first made compulsory.

The wrong decision on this matter could easily result in the loss of several hundred lives per year. All concerned with the matter must, therefore, consider it carefully and act responsibly.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. SMEED, Professor of Traffic Studies,
University College London, WC1.

my's mules
Christopher Orlebar
In the end of this year, the mules in the British army will be shot. It is regrettable that animals having reached their useful lives with should be destroyed. be the fate of the thirty mules in the British army. Hong Kong unless some- about them.

Meanwhile at far greater expense and for purely ceremonial purposes we keep the King's Troop of the Royal Artillery and the Household Cavalry, not to add the Royal Army Veterinary Corps to look after them. If, for old time's sake (or is it our love of animals?), we keep these others, then what about the mules or must they be condemned, because they lack the dash and glamour required by Royal occasions?

CHRISTOPHER J. D. ORLEBAR,
33 Shaftesbury Way,
Twickenham,
October 31.

Classical top 10

From Mr David Chasterman
Sir, Analysis of all symphonies scheduled for performance in the Royal Albert and Royal Festival Halls during 1975 shows that once again the mighty Beethoven remains undisputed leader, with 45 performances, including two Battle Symphonies. Mozart has made a

spectacular leap from 15 to 27, putting him in second place. Mahler shares third place (the highest he has ever been) with Tchaikovsky (18 each), and Haydn has 16.

Brabams, with 14, has dropped from second to sixth place, but thanks to the Finale of his No. 1 being played at one of our Children's Concerts, can consider himself superior to Schubert, with 14, and Dvorak, with 13.

Shostakovich scores a grotesquely unbalanced 12, with no less than seven hearings of his No. 5, four of No. 10, one of No. 15 and not a single note of the other twelve! Bruckner scrapes in with 10, but poor Schumann disappears from the Top Ten with only 4—he is now below Sibelius, with 6.

Four symphonies share the honour of being most played (eight times each): Beethoven Nos. 3, 5 and 7, and Dvorak's "New World". Yours faithfully,
DAVID CHASTERMAN,
Manager,
Ernest Read Music Association,
143 King Henry's Road, NW3,
November 1.

state
will
to go.

Accountants' qualified acceptance of Sandilands' proposals

Mr. Gleeson, in his submission to the Committee on Accounting, has welcomed the Sandilands' proposals. He said that the proposals are a professional accountants' response to the Government's proposals for a new accounting system. He said that the proposals are a professional accountants' response to the Government's proposals for a new accounting system. He said that the proposals are a professional accountants' response to the Government's proposals for a new accounting system.

The Sandilands' proposals, which have been accepted by the accountancy bodies, have averted a potentially prolonged and costly battle over the merits of the CCA system. The proposals are a professional accountants' response to the Government's proposals for a new accounting system. He said that the proposals are a professional accountants' response to the Government's proposals for a new accounting system.

Assets and liabilities, and the fact that it made no allowance for the effects of inflation on shareholders' funds. The proposals are a professional accountants' response to the Government's proposals for a new accounting system. He said that the proposals are a professional accountants' response to the Government's proposals for a new accounting system.

City working party looks at plan for 'watchdog'

By Christopher Wilkins. A revival of the concept of a "watchdog" to represent institutional interests in companies in which they invest is being considered by the City working party. The working party, set up three weeks ago in response to an initiative from Mr. Goldsmith, is currently looking at the whole issue of equity finance for industry.

Lifeguard Assurance with £30m assets runs into difficulties

By Margaret Stone. Another life insurance company, Lifeguard Assurance, has run into difficulties. It was announced yesterday that the company, which has 70,000 policyholders and assets of £30m, has ceased accepting new business. Although it was a voluntary decision, the company's announcement does follow a warning letter from the Department of Trade, which monitors all insurance companies. Talks were held with DoT officials yesterday to secure the future of the company.

There has been an actuarial dispute regarding the value of assets which could be solved by a fresh injection of capital. Actuaries to the company are Duncan C. Fraser & Co. A factor which may well have influenced Lifeguard's decision to stop taking new business, arises from the new regulations governing the admissibility of life companies' assets. The effect of these is to limit the value of certain assets, such as property, which can be set against liabilities.

In such cases an expansion of the assets, perhaps through the injection of shareholders' capital, would be required by the Department. At the same time most of Lifeguard's members are being asked to step up their deposits in order to maintain security on increased premium income during inflation. Talks have been going on within the insurance industry to see if a potential purchaser for the company can be found. If the worst came to the worst, policyholders would presumably be protected under the terms of the Insurance Companies (Protection) Bill, which becomes law.

Dutch wage talks offer slim hope of early accord

From Sue Masterman. Negotiations for a central wage agreement between Dutch employers, unions and government representatives have opened in the Hague. There is little prospect of a rapid agreement and some pessimists predict a stalemate, thus opening the door to a wage freeze for all in various sectors of industry when the current agreements expire next year. The unions have agreed in principle to the "zero-line" government policy which stipulates no increase in real incomes for the average employee next year. But this agreement is tied to three essential conditions.

Chrysler union anger mounts over redundancy ideas

Continued from page 1. n afraid that the negotiations between the Government and Chrysler could well have been an opportunity to give the unions their views on several important issues. In taking steps, which I am prepared to disclose at a meeting, to see that we are not tied with a fait accompli, issue of this kind affects jobs of so many thousands of men and women that it should be taken into the unions' confidence."



Mr. John Riccardo (left), chairman of the Chrysler Corporation leaving the Department of Trade and Industry after yesterday's discussion on the future of Chrysler in Britain. With him is Sir Eric Roll, chairman of Warburgs.

Mr. Riccardo, who is also chairman of the Chrysler Corporation, said that the company is looking for a solution to the problem of 10,000 redundancies from a workforce which has already been reduced to less than 25,000. A cut of this magnitude could be accomplished only if Chrysler's entire United Kingdom setup is restructured around a much contracted manufacturing role as a secondary supplier to Chrysler's more profitable French subsidiary, Simca.

Industry loans recovery in sight as borrowing demand grows

By Our Banking Correspondent. For the first time this year, the clearing banks experienced a significant underlying increase in borrowing demand from industry in the month to October 15. Sterling advances to the private sector were, in overall terms, down by £54m at £13,882m. But seasonally adjusted, they have been expected to be much larger. Moreover, the advances figure has been depressed by one abnormal item—the repayment of loans to the banks by British Leyland following its £214m rights issue.

Bank figures

The following are the figures for eligible liabilities and reserve asset ratios of United Kingdom banks released by the Bank of England today:

At month-end	Eligible liabilities £m	Reserve over 3 months at annual rate %	Ratio %
1974			
Oct	31,219	5.0	13.4
Nov	31,461	8.1	13.5
Dec	31,527	10.6	13.6
1975			
Jan	31,603	4.1	13.8
Feb	31,857	5.1	13.5
March	32,054	6.8	13.8
April	32,322	9.4	13.7
May	32,603	9.7	13.7
June	32,382	4.2	14.6
July	32,211	11.5	15.0
Aug	33,049	5.6	15.1
Sept	32,970	7.4	16.0
Oct	33,353	1.7	15.7

Big improvement in payments gap seen by OECD

From Peter Norman, Paris, Nov 4. Member States of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development are expected to show a combined current account payments deficit of only \$3,000m in 1975, down from \$5,000m in 1974. Dr. Oskar Emminger, the West German Federal Bank vice-president, said today, Dr. Emminger was speaking as chairman of the OECD's working party Three committee on balance of payments at the opening of a two-day meeting here. This latest estimate of the western world's short-term current account payments position compares with a forecast deficit of \$15,000m for this year made by the OECD as recently as July.

Policy snags put UK car making at risk

rank Vogel. With its sales again down sharply in the first nine months of this year the company recognized that it had to take drastic action. To make it easier for tough decisions to be taken, Mr. Lynn Townsend retired as chairman and handed over in August to Mr. John Riccardo. The company sought early in the year to cut drastically its pile of unsold cars by introducing a release system in the United States, which proved very costly. It also laid off thousands of employees and took radical action abroad, including the offer of a worker participation programme in Britain, which also failed to work.

October currency reserves down \$146m

With just six domestic production plants, the company does not quite have the market flexibility of Ford and General Motors. Poor model policies in the past, and even very recently, have left it without a really small model at a time when the United States is the rage in the small cars. In June, Chrysler forecast a loss in the third quarter to be followed by a profit in the final quarter. The costs of retooling for new models were absorbed in the third quarter, but the slowness of the domestic recovery, coupled with the continuing foreign recession, produced bigger third quarter losses than had been expected. The company's managers are still confident that a profit will materialise this quarter.

Japanese set date for UK car export discussions

Tokyo, Nov 4.—Representatives of the Japanese motor industry will have talks with their United Kingdom counterparts in London in December or January to discuss problems arising from Japanese vehicle exports to Britain.

The talks will relate to an agreement reached here in September between Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and the Japanese motor industry. Mr. Shore told Parliament yesterday that he expected the talks to be held next month.

The Japanese delegation plans to look at the British motor industry, to study supply and demand. Import dangers: Some British industries, like motor cycles and certain branches of consumer electronics, have been reduced to a shadow of their former selves because of foreign competition. Mr. Shore said yesterday.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 149.90 +2.93
The FT index: 358.9 +8.4

THE POUND

	Bank	Rate
Australia	1.68	1.62
Austria	38.50	36.50
Belgium	34.00	31.00
Canada	2.15	2.10
Denmark	12.65	12.25
Finland	8.10	7.85
France	9.25	8.95
Germany	5.25	5.15
Greece	76.00	71.00
Hongkong	10.55	10.15
Italy	155.00	150.00
Japan	650.00	625.00
Netherlands	5.25	5.25
Norway	13.60	11.25
Portugal	86.00	79.00
S. Africa	1.81	1.67
Spain	127.50	122.00
Sweden	9.25	8.95
Switzerland	5.55	5.35
US	2.12	2.07
Yugoslavia	43.50	40.00

UK RESERVES

The following are the figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves at the end of the month issued by the Treasury yesterday:

	£m	Change in month
1971	6582	2526*
1972	5646	2404
1973	6476	2787
1974	6789	2980
Oct	7524	3230
Nov	7284	3364
Dec	6789	2890
1975		
Jan	6833	2870
Feb	7054	2908
March	7117	2962
April	7132	3032
May	6481	2802
June	6198	2837
July	6259	2909
Aug	6004	2845
Sept	5859	2867
Oct	5713	2749

On other pages

Business appointments
Appointments vacant
Financial Editor
Financial news
Leiters

The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1975

The Times is pleased to announce that the following members of the business community have kindly agreed to act as judges of the entries for The Times Awards:

Chairman:
Lord Shawcross, Chairman of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers

Members:
Anthony Bamford, Cazenove and Company
Anthony Everett, Binder Hamlyn Singleton Fabian
Edgar Palmountain, The M & G Group
Hugh Stephenson, The Times Business News
Jacqueline Thwaites, Inchbald School of Design

Conditions of Entry
All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of The Times Business News during 1975. The following are the categories in which the awards will be made:

1. Annual Results
 - (a) Colour or Black and White. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
 - (b) Colour or Black and White. Less than half page or equivalent.
2. Interim Results or Preliminary Figures
 - (a) Colour or Black and White. (All sizes).

Entries will be accepted up to December 31, 1975 and should take the form of art pulls mounted on board, with a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged, six unmounted art pulls should also be provided for the use of the judges. They should be sent to:

Michael Mander
Advertisement and Marketing Director
The Times Awards
New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Presentation of the awards will be made early in 1976.

October currency reserves down \$146m

With just six domestic production plants, the company does not quite have the market flexibility of Ford and General Motors. Poor model policies in the past, and even very recently, have left it without a really small model at a time when the United States is the rage in the small cars. In June, Chrysler forecast a loss in the third quarter to be followed by a profit in the final quarter. The costs of retooling for new models were absorbed in the third quarter, but the slowness of the domestic recovery, coupled with the continuing foreign recession, produced bigger third quarter losses than had been expected. The company's managers are still confident that a profit will materialise this quarter.

The following are the figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves at the end of the month issued by the Treasury yesterday:

	£m	Change in month
1971	6582	2526*
1972	5646	2404
1973	6476	2787
1974	6789	2980
Oct	7524	3230
Nov	7284	3364
Dec	6789	2890
1975		
Jan	6833	2870
Feb	7054	2908
March	7117	2962
April	7132	3032
May	6481	2802
June	6198	2837
July	6259	2909
Aug	6004	2845
Sept	5859	2867
Oct	5713	2749

Such a move would bring fierce reaction from the unions who are already threatening to stage sit-ins. But it would make commercial sense. The company disclosed last night that following representations from shop stewards at its Ryton, Coventry car assembly plant it has changed its short-term working plans so that the plant will be closed throughout December. Business Diary, page 19

How the markets moved

The Times index: 149.90 +2.93
The FT index: 358.9 +8.4

THE POUND

	Bank	Rate
Australia	1.68	1.62
Austria	38.50	36.50
Belgium	34.00	31.00
Canada	2.15	2.10
Denmark	12.65	12.25
Finland	8.10	7.85
France	9.25	8.95
Germany	5.25	5.15
Greece	76.00	71.00
Hongkong	10.55	10.15
Italy	155.00	150.00
Japan	650.00	625.00
Netherlands	5.25	5.25
Norway	13.60	11.25
Portugal	86.00	79.00
S. Africa	1.81	1.67
Spain	127.50	122.00
Sweden	9.25	8.95
Switzerland	5.55	5.35
US	2.12	2.07
Yugoslavia	43.50	40.00

UK RESERVES

The following are the figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves at the end of the month issued by the Treasury yesterday:

	£m	Change in month
1971	6582	2526*
1972	5646	2404
1973	6476	2787
1974	6789	2980
Oct	7524	3230
Nov	7284	3364
Dec	6789	2890
1975		
Jan	6833	2870
Feb	7054	2908
March	7117	2962
April	7132	3032
May	6481	2802
June	6198	2837
July	6259	2909
Aug	6004	2845
Sept	5859	2867
Oct	5713	2749

On other pages

Business appointments
Appointments vacant
Financial Editor
Financial news
Leiters

The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1975

The Times is pleased to announce that the following members of the business community have kindly agreed to act as judges of the entries for The Times Awards:

Chairman:
Lord Shawcross, Chairman of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers

Members:
Anthony Bamford, Cazenove and Company
Anthony Everett, Binder Hamlyn Singleton Fabian
Edgar Palmountain, The M & G Group
Hugh Stephenson, The Times Business News
Jacqueline Thwaites, Inchbald School of Design

Conditions of Entry
All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of The Times Business News during 1975. The following are the categories in which the awards will be made:

1. Annual Results
 - (a) Colour or Black and White. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
 - (b) Colour or Black and White. Less than half page or equivalent.
2. Interim Results or Preliminary Figures
 - (a) Colour or Black and White. (All sizes).

Entries will be accepted up to December 31, 1975 and should take the form of art pulls mounted on board, with a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged, six unmounted art pulls should also be provided for the use of the judges. They should be sent to:

Michael Mander
Advertisement and Marketing Director
The Times Awards
New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Presentation of the awards will be made early in 1976.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Avery's heading for record year

By Tony May
Another record year is likely at Avery's. Pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30 rose 15 per cent to £3.66m, and the board of this weighing, testing and measuring machines group is looking for as good a second half as last year's. This points to around £8.64m for the year, against £8.13m.
Turnover in the half year climbed from £24.4m to £28.4m, reflecting strong export demand for weighing and testing machines. This both contributed to the results of the overseas companies, and the profits of the main subsidiary, W. & T. Avery, whose factories have been kept busy. This has been a key factor in holding down costs and maintaining profitability, the board says.
From attributable profits up 17 per cent to £1.58m, the dividend is raised from 19p to 24p gross. Earnings a share are 4.03p, against 3.66p.
The board adds that investment income fell a bit as funds went into trading operations, but liquidity has been well controlled.
The group started the year with strong order books and the new chairman, Mr R. Hale, expected further growth in profits. The main fruits of the merger programme—now in its tenth year—still seem to lie ahead, and an acceleration in the change to metric machinery was not expected until 1976.
The Post Office change over was timed for this autumn, but

the chocolate and sugar confectioners will largely be switching by the end of 1976. These developments were expected to give a belated boost to the whole metrication programme.
Recession hits Lep
Estimated trading profits of Lep Group for the first five months of 1975 are about 50 per cent down on the same period, reports Mr Richard Leeper, in his annual review. Worse, profits are likely to drop further. So much lower results for this year (against £3.38m before tax) must be expected. On the brighter side, the revival in world trade predicted for next year should be of benefit.

Ellerman Lines cushions expected half time drop

By Ashley Druker
The profits of Ellerman Lines dropped predictably in the first six months though the outcome slightly exceeded interim expectations.
Pre-tax profits for the opening half to June 30 shed £300,000 to £4.25m compared with the forecast of not less than £4m. Finance charges in the period more than doubled from £584,000 to £1,531m. Profits from trading operations fell from £4.5m to £3.04m but investment income rose from £1.75m to £2.41m, while the loss on sale of investments dropped from £1.46m to £50,000. Turnover increased 14.6 per cent to £66m. Net profits came out at £1.93m compared with £1.87m.
Though the half-time tax is £2.34m against £2.7m, it is expected that there will be no significant payment of tax on the current year's results.
Mr Dennis Martin-Jenkins, chairman, referring to his earlier statement that the recession was beginning to bite points out that profits were only 7 per cent below the same period. But in common with others, in shipping, there had been a deterioration in trade.
By contrast, newcomer J. W. Cameron, the North-Eastern brewer, is trading well.

Stock markets FT Index nudges 360 mark

With little in the general news background to encourage them, buyers returned to the London stock market in some force yesterday.
The firm tone was accentuated by a shortage of stock, but this is not to be taken as a steady stream of buying orders which included a degree of institutional interest. Some of the leading industrial shares scored gains of up to 8p and with the exception of a small hiccup in mid-morning, the FT index advanced steadily all day to close an impressive 8.4 better, at 358.9.
Figures for October show that the value of all equity deals rose from £1,287.41m in September to £1,380.92m, which was the best level since June. On the fixed-interest side, there was a sharp advance from the September figure of £3,737.82m to £5,359.19m.
The best of the "Blue chips" was Unilever, where the shares advanced 8p to 202, but there were other good rises from Glaxo 340p, ICI 299p and Beecham 313p, where the gains were 7p, 5p and 5p. British American Tobacco 322p, Fisons 373p and Dunlop 64p, also traded firmly.
The gossip is that Babcock & Wilcox is near to investing some or most of its £60m of Deutsche Bank proceeds by buying a United States mineral processing group, possibly in coal. At present, this money can only be getting about 2 per cent in Euro-dollars. The shares rose 3p to 71p yesterday.

Avery's gained a couple of points to 108 1/2 after profits, while others reporting had Wm. Mullinson off a penny to 35p, Feedex up a penny to 34p and De La Rue 2p better to 173p after extremes of 170p and 174p. Oceans Wilson were boosted 4p to 34 1/2. The annual meeting of Gallenkamp brought a 7p rise to 124p.
Some say F. Pratt Engineering at 48p is overlooked. It makes chucks, not machine tools. Profits in the half-year to last April rose well and the 12 per cent dividend is covered strongly. The price-earnings ratio is little more than 4.
Equities made further progress after the official close. Leaders put on another penny or two and building and electricals did particularly well. Oils and merchant banks were also firm. But gold shares went easier.
Gilts could not follow through their gains on Monday. Shorts remained reasonably firm and put on a point in some cases, with the low coupon stocks again the main focus of interest. The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue was 12 1/2 per cent, 1 per cent down from last week.
"Longs" were drab. Mr Wynne Godley's warning that public spending was out of control caused jobbers to mark down prices at the opening by 1 point and they stayed at the lower level throughout the day. The market was not very busy. Equity turnover on November 3 was £47,92m (14,171 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were Shell, ICI, British American Tobacco, GSK, Rank, GEC, Debenhams, BICC, Marks & Spencer, Berry Wiggins, Distillers, Dunlop, Courtaulds, Slater Walker, Barclays Bank, Burmah, Sainsbury, Ladbroke, Lloyds, Royal Insurance, Harbours, Morris, Tomlin, Tunnel Holdings and SML.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Chairman's Review by Sir Albert Robinson

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in Johannesburg on Tuesday, 11th November, 1975, at 12 noon

The reports and accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1975 have been in the hands of members for some time. From these it will be seen that Johnnies, despite a number of setbacks due in the main to adverse international trading conditions, had a most satisfactory and profitable year. The development of our new mining and metallurgical projects has proceeded satisfactorily. The Ojibwe copper mine and the Shagani nickel mine are virtually on schedule and this reflects great credit on all those responsible for their planning and management.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The investment income for the group increased by 8% from £24.4m to £26.1m and trading profits increased from £7.2m to £15.4m. Profits after tax attributable to shareholders increased from £22.9m to £28.9m, while dividends declared increased from 135c per share to 165c per share. The trading profits included the operations of Tavistock Collieries Limited for the first time as well as those of Steelbrite and Lennings for a full year. Members will recall that some time ago Phoenix Colliery became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Tavistock Group, and thus we acquired a considerable stake in Tavistock. Since then Johnnies has steadily acquired more shares with the result that Tavistock became a subsidiary on 21st May, 1975.

The growth in group dividends was less than anticipated, due mainly to the downturn in the economies of the western world. In fact we received reduced dividends from many of our mining interests, the exception being the income from gold. This showed a very healthy improvement from £4.8m to £8.5m, although it should be remembered that the Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Witwatersrand, Limited, in which we have a substantial investment, has yet to resume dividend payments. Investments in gold mining companies at 30th June, 1975 accounted for 37% of the market value of our total portfolio.

I referred last year to the continuing trend of concentrating our resources into operations in which Johnnies has a strong and established role, and consequently the profits earned in changing these investments should not be regarded as a regular source of income. We have earned sharedealing profits again for this reason, but I must repeat my previous warning that they cannot be regarded as being necessarily recurrent.

LOANS

Investments made by the Group during the year again exceeded the normal cash flow, and in common with all mining companies we are experiencing serious escalation in our capital programmes. To assist in meeting our commitments, and to repay some of our shorter term loans which are due for redemption, we raised a \$37m Eurodollar loan early in 1975 and negotiated a further \$33m Eurodollar loan in October. Your Board does not consider the present borrowings to be excessive in relation to the assets of the company. Furthermore, there are potentially substantial rewards to be earned from the new business that is being financed in part by these funds.

EXPLORATION

Johnnies considers that its principal area of activity lies in searching for and bringing new mining and beneficiation ventures to production. Some years ago we stepped up expenditure on exploration and research into mineral resources. As a direct result, we have now completed (being commissioned), a ferrochrome facility in the initial stages of development and several additional prospects under investigation. In the next year or two our expenditure on exploration may decrease somewhat in order to conserve our resources, but our philosophy remains unchanged. We believe that the prosperity of a country lies in the successful development of its natural resources. In the past mineral deposits tended to be looked upon as the feed stock for highly skilled craftsmen of the developed nations to fashion into consumer goods for the whole world. Mechanised production lines, which require less skilled labour and the improving skills of local labour together with the problems of power and the environment are shifting the emphasis to the areas in which the raw materials are found. South Africa has shown how a mineral based economy can expand dramatically if it is expertly managed and private enterprise is permitted to play the dominant role in its development.

There are however a number of problems that confront us. Firstly the capital costs of developing newly discovered mineral resources are escalating at an alarming rate due to the current severity of inflationary pressures. Secondly it often necessary to establish a major facility to ensure viability through economies of scale, thus increasing the demand for capital. Furthermore it must be remembered that, no matter how skilful the exploration team, it cannot determine in advance the precise quality of the ore-body it discovers. Because of the difficulties in forecasting future escalation rates it usually proves necessary to increase the capital provision to complete the development of the project. All this has to be viewed against the unpalatable fact that there is no longer a cheap long term capital market available to the mining industry.

Despite these problems we see our future continuing to be linked in the main with mineral extraction and beneficiation. We have developed a valuable expertise over the past 80 years and this will continue to be employed in finding new opportunities for the further expansion of our business.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

I referred in my review last year to the then deteriorating economic conditions in the western world and Japan and to the fact that these conditions had as yet not made their full impact upon South Africa. Since then, the rate of inflation in South Africa has seriously increased and international commodity prices have fallen substantially, thus putting pressure on our balance of payments, and more recently because of the sudden weakness of gold, forcing a second and larger devaluation of the rand.

Despite the present uncertainties there are signs of a possible recovery in the United States which, if so, will spread to other industrial countries and to South Africa. However, this can only be expected, at the earliest, in the second half of 1976. In the meantime South Africa must adopt strong and sustained anti-inflationary policies. I welcome the Government's announced intention to combat the major part of inflation which is manifestly of our own making. It must not falter in its determination to bring inflation under control. Inflation is a problem, enough evidence points to local factors being the prime causes of the rise in domestic price levels over the past few years. Here I have in mind particularly excessive Government spending and the rate at which the money supply has been allowed to rise and accommodate increased prices and wages which are necessary to be connected with higher production. I am aware of the fact that there is a limit to which labour can be exhorted to increase productivity in order to ease inflationary pressures. However, there still remains an urgent need for the Government and other organised bodies to make herculean use of all available human resources. The most effective means of doing this would be to eliminate restrictive employment barriers. There can be little doubt that a great blow would be struck against inflation were it possible to eliminate the use of black labour. Not only would there be enormous gains from the development of skills and increases in motivation but the resultant growth in black incomes would so expand our domestic markets as to magnify the scope for applying greater economies of scale in our manufacturing industry. However, the greatest benefit would also be the most immediate. Excessive restrictions would result in an improvement of the technological skills of blacks as well as whites. This would be the key to a dramatic increase in productivity in the foreseeable future.

There are considerable difficulties in trying to steer a middle course between a high rate of economic growth on the one hand and the need to reduce inflation on the other. There are of course political attractions in allowing the country's economic policy to err in favour of rapid growth by spending in excess of available resources and financing such expenditure by increasing the money supply. In the circumstances at present obtaining in South Africa the adoption of such a policy would be a serious mistake and this view seems to have been accepted by the Government. It is most important to bear in mind that high rates of inflation have a major socio-political impact upon the black population in Natal some two years ago. A rapid upswing from present levels would run the risk of precipitating in the foreseeable future much bigger social, political and economic problems than have been witnessed to date. It is therefore to be hoped that the financial policy of the Government will result in a slower return to higher levels of economic growth. In view of the continuing economic uncertainties Johnnies will examine its new business opportunities with a critical eye. We shall in future set more severe hurdles in terms of the return on capital, the pay-back period, the level of risks involved and we will compare with considerable care the anticipated costs of our new ventures with those of other producers in the industry.

THE MINING INDUSTRY

The mining industry is undergoing a process of change from labour intensity to capital intensity. It is right and proper a decade or two ago to give employment, however humble, in a large part of the available unskilled black labour force in southern Africa. The industry was often criticised for the low wages paid to these employees, but these conditions arose from the lack of employment opportunities elsewhere and above all from the fixed price of gold. With the material rise in the price of gold the mines' conditions of employment for the black labour force were rapidly and significantly improved. In so doing the need was recognised to be competitive with the rest of industry. Whilst increasing the wages for black labour the mines have also established improved training and educational facilities and a proper hierarchy of jobs in order to provide greater incentives. The shortage of labour early in 1975 assisted in generating improved productivity as expressed in tons milled per person employed.

However, I am concerned that certain adverse circumstances could lead to a brake upon the outstanding progress achieved since 1973. These are the continuing rapid escalation of operating costs, the even greater escalation of capital costs and the current uncertainty surrounding the price of gold. The industry's objectives of achieving a steady and significant improvement in wages and other conditions of employment for all its workers may well be jeopardised if the price of gold does not increase steadily during the next two years.

As increased productivity will contribute notably towards counteracting rising costs, our Group mines and our industries are attempting to make better use of their labour. So far the application of industrial engineering techniques such as method study, work measurement, incentive schemes, planned maintenance and operational research, have proved to be most successful. However, these techniques in isolation are not a panacea for productivity improvement if not supported by training, mechanisation and applied research. Accordingly our mines have embarked on method improvement programmes on a wide scale and these include experiments with varying types of modern equipment.
There is no doubt that it is within our capability to contain many of the costs and to improve the efficiency of production. But of course, for lower grade mines, in particular, the gold price will ultimately decide their future viability. It is to be hoped that, with the settlement in principle of the five day week dispute, a major new advance in productivity can be achieved. In this age of détente, which is aimed at bringing about a relaxation of racial tensions, South Africa's premier industry, the mining industry, must provide enlightened leadership. This goes for employers as well as the white employees. Johnnies once again declares itself ready to support any sensible agreements which have their purpose the continued advancement of the interests of white mine workers to whom we owe so much, as well as those of black workers upon whose goodwill and co-operation our future as an industry depends.

FERROCHROME FACILITY

I referred earlier to a ferrochrome facility in the initial stages of development. After much negotiation and bulk testing we believe that we have a production method which will become increasingly competitive. The new ferrochrome facility, the development of which is being undertaken by a company formed for the purpose, Consolidated Metallurgical Industries Limited, will be established at Lydenburg in the Eastern Transvaal, where preliminary earth works are in progress. Exhaustive tests have shown that the pelletising process initiated by the group's Minerals Processing Research Laboratory will perform satisfactorily and more cheaply using South African products than the oil fired process which is presently in use in Japan. However, the Japanese technology will be of immense importance to the project and suitable arrangements have been made with Showa Denko K.K. to utilise the experience they have gained in commercial production at their plants in Japan. The capital cost of the undertaking, which is designed to produce 120,000 tons of ferrochrome per annum, is estimated at £42.7m. The plant has been designed with a high degree of mechanised operation in mind. Initial production is expected early in 1977 and negotiations for the sale of a major proportion of the output have been concluded. Consolidated Metallurgical Industries is expected to require £50m, to reach the stage where the operation will be self financing. Of this amount £25m will be in the form of shareholders' funds in which Johnnies' initial participation will be 53% and the remainder being obtained in foreign and medium term loans, export credit facilities and short term borrowings.

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

If the current lower price of gold continues we cannot expect to maintain last year's level of dividend income. Indeed we cannot expect a major improvement in investment income until the current worldwide recession gives way to increased business activity and a renewal of confidence. However, I have no doubt about our potential for continuing growth and also for maintaining a dividend pattern that will give satisfaction to our shareholders.

DIRECTORATE

The retirement of Mr. W. D. Wilson from the Board of Directors has been announced. I wish to express our sincere appreciation to Mr. Wilson for the wise and helpful contribution he made as a member of the Board over the past six years. We take this opportunity to wish him a long and happy retirement. Mr. G. C. Fletcher, who is an executive director of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. I would like to extend a warm welcome to him. His wide business experience will, I know, be of immense value to us.
It gives me great pleasure once again to thank all our staff and employees for their efforts during a most difficult year and to express my appreciation for their continued devotion and loyalty.
Johannesburg
3rd November 1975

Latest dividends

Company	Ord	Year	Pay	Year's	Pre
(and par values)	ago	date	total	total	ferred
Avery's	1.26	1.47	20.1	—	—
Birmingham Mnt (25p) Int	1.12	1.26	10.12	1.2	—
Cedar Int (25p) Fin	0.90	0.9	11.12	1.48	—
CLRP (25p) Fin	1.2	1.2	—	—	10.70
Electrocomponents (10p) Int	1.32	1.55	—	—	3.76
W Henshall (10p) Int	0.15	NH	15.12	—	—
Feedex Int	0.51	0.48	—	—	1.17
Wm Mullinson (25p) Int	0.7	0.7	5.1	—	1.72
More O'Ferrall (10p) Int	1.1	1.1	31.12	—	2.6
Ocean-Wilsons (25p) Int	1	1	12.12	3.1	2.64
Polymark Int (10p) Int	1.07	1.07	18.12	1.57	—
Pengkalen S Int	2.8	2.8	12.12	—	7
Polymark Int (10p) Int	0.80	1.61	6.4	—	1.9
Scots National (25p) Fin	1.7	1.7	19.12	7.5	1.92
Unilever Int (10p) Fin	0.2	0.17	—	—	0.1
Old Tin Fin	NH	1.0	—	—	1.0
Weeks Associates (10p) Int	0.4	0.4	—	—	1.05

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. For the latest figures, see the dividend section of the Times. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. * Forecast.

Amal Inds bids 60p for Herbert Morris

Amalgamated Industrials has acquired a further 150,000 shares in the Herbert Morris crane group at 60p, taking its stake from 31.1 per cent to 35.6 per cent. This is being taken as a springboard for a full scale takeover of 60p, valuing the whole equity at nearly £2m. The Morris board will be making a statement today.
The bid is likely to meet with a cool reception as Amalgamated, based in Eastern Transvaal, is a small company with a turnover of £1.5m. It has a long history of being a takeover target. The offer was dismissed by the board as "totally unacceptable" and finally lapsed that August. The latest bid pushed the Morris shares up 12p to 65p. A fortnight ago the shares stood at 44p but jumped to 51p in one day, October 23rd. They have since gone up to 54p.
The chairman of Amalgamated, Mr. Alfred "Teddy" Smith, whose Brynston Finance company was made the subject of a Department of Trade investigation earlier this year, is also on the Herbert Morris board.

The latest figures. The interim dividend is 1.54p gross against 1.49p, and a total of 3.54p gross against 3.22p is forecast.

£2m E Produce plans

Eastern Produce (Holdings) has exchanged contracts to sell Robert Hudson South Africa (mining machinery) to Mitchell Cotts Group for about £2m cash, subject to consents. It is given the go-ahead. Eastern Produce plans to redeem half of its loan stock for cash—at £61.50 per £100 of 193 per cent and £46.50 for the 92 per cent. Interest on the unredeemed Brinnos would be increased to 10 1/2 and 101 per cent respectively.

Electrocomponents still advancing

Leading United Kingdom distributor of electronic components Electrocomponents should make further progress this year to new heights. For the half year to September 30, pre-tax profits rose from £11.2m to £13.5m on sales 23 per cent above from £53.5m to £71.9m. Meanwhile the half-time payment goes up from 2.46p gross to 2.86p. Despite steps to contain gross profit margins, the gross profit percentage for the latest half year is slightly above that allowed. Net profit however, as a percentage of sales is well within the limit. A further reduction in gross margin will be made in the second-half to limit the excess reported.

FC Finance rebounds

The return to profitability by FC Finance 184 per cent, owned by Co-operative Bank, indicated earlier shows with pre-tax profits of £224,000 for the half year to June 30, compared with £610,000 and a

£127,000 loss for 1974. Interest took £2.89m against £3.4m and exceptional provisions £220,000 (£114,000). There is no interim dividend against 1.57p which continued the preceding year's total. The exceptional provisions reflect, among other things, the sluggishness in property.

More O'Ferrall gloom

The advertising recession has hurt More O'Ferrall, the outdoor advertising specialist and the shares weakened yesterday. Pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30 went down 77 per cent to £61,000 on a turnover of £1.56m, against £1.11m. The dividend will sink from 1.65p to 1.15p. Earnings a share were 0.5p, against 2.7p.

The recession continues, and, unsurprisingly, profit this year will be lower. But the board says that the outlook for 1975 is more cheerful.

New offer for Otis

A new approach has been made for Otis Elevator. United Technologies Corporation has filed a fresh tender offer for Otis Elevator common stock. Subject to UTC's terms and conditions, UTC will purchase all Otis common tendered at \$42 net a share. Meanwhile, Dana Corporation and Otis have stopped talking about a proposed link-up.

Blackwood Hodge in earthmoving deal

For around £700,000 Blackwood Hodge, the "Euclid" earthmoving equipment distributor is buying the Lex JCB subsidiary from the Lex Service Group.

Blackwood Hodge's subsidiary, Berkeley JCB bought another JCB distributor, F. English JCB Southampton, a month ago.

Blackwood Hodge's subsidiary, Berkeley JCB bought another JCB distributor, F. English JCB Southampton, a month ago.

POLYMARK INTERNATIONAL
Turnover for six months to end June up from £2.62m to £3.7m and pre-tax profit from £267,000 to £220,000. There are again some major export markets moving out of recession, hold reports.

M & G FUND OF INVESTMENT TRUST SHARES
Interim distribution on income units for accounting period to May 2, 1976, will be 0.5p net per unit. Payment, January 7 1976. Corresponding payment last year was 0.45p net per unit.

JONES STROUD (HOLDINGS)
Jones Stroud (Holdings), the electronic and accessories manufacturer for the textile and other industries, has acquired a 25 per cent interest in newly formed Dimer, Incorporated of Puerto Rico, for £100,000 cash.

ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Broke group
is subsidiary
of homes

The bookmaking days group announced that it is forming a subsidiary, Ladbroke, to build medium-priced houses on the Thames, near Swinley. The group has acquired a 100-acre site at Swinley, near Swinley, and plans to build 1,000 houses. The first 100 houses will be built by Ladbroke, and the rest by the group. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley. The group is expected to be a major contributor to the housing market in the Thames valley.

Foreign
Exchange

The dollar gained moderate ground in European foreign exchange trading yesterday, and signs that at least three key central banks gave support to the United States unit. This reported intervention was accompanied by market speculation that certain central banks took advantage of yesterday's thin trading conditions, caused by the election day closure of most United States banking centres. This carried the dollar into a higher range against other currencies, dealers said.

The dollar advanced to 2.5390/5000 marks from 2.5250/40 overnight. The Bundesbank reportedly bought \$7.5m when the dollar was "fixed" higher at 2.5300 marks in Frankfurt from 2.5250 on Monday. The bank may also have intervened outside the fixing.

Dealers said French central bank purchases of between \$40m and \$50m were also believed to have taken place.

Swelling dipped 50 points against the dollar to \$2.0755. It remained steady against European units. Dealers did not detect any further oil-exporter selling pressure after Monday's reported moderate liquidation by Abu Dhabi. The effective rate of sterling was finally unchanged at 2.29 pence.

Gold rose \$1.00 an ounce, to \$144.25.

Spot Position of Sterling

Market rates (dollar/sterling)

Forward Levels

Gold

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Insurance

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Discount market

Credit was in more-than-adequate supply all day, and the Bank of England eventually intervened to mop-up the surplus by selling a small amount of Treasury bills directly to the market. The market faced a net take-up of Treasury bills, there was a rise in the note circulation, and there was also the need for settlement of the moderate sales of gilts made by the authorities on Monday.

Rates for secured loans did get up to 11 per cent in the early stages. But there was very little "calling" money moved quite smoothly through the system and rates gradually drifted down so that closing balances were picked up anywhere between 8 and 10 per cent.

Money Market Rates

Recent Issues

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Bank statements for October

Commodities

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

COPPER was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market. The market was steady and featured in the market.

Wall Street

New York, Nov. 4.—Prices mostly turned higher on the New York Stock Exchange this morning, rallying a bit from small losses earlier on. Some analysts said that the market merely seemed to be of going down and rallied on internal factors.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.32 points to 827.72. About 915 issues fell in 445 gains. Volume totalled 11,400,000 shares.

Analysts said the stock market also showed effects of uncertainty about what the expected financial collapse of New York City will mean for general markets and the United States economy generally. While Congress continued work on a bill to avert the city's collapse, analysts expected the city to be able to avert its impending default.

In the meantime, the market ignored a spreading 1 point prime rate cut, to 7 1/2 per cent, the second such cut by big banks in a little over a week.

Electronic Data Systems fell 13 1/2 points to 54 1/2. The company said it would reduce its work force by 200,000, a move people this month as part of a continuing cost reduction effort.

Gold closes 60c up

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Due to communications difficulties the market prices are incomplete.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]



THE LONDON HOSPITAL (WHITECHAPEL)

Secretary

Committees Liaison

Salary £2,493-£3,003 inclusive

An interesting opportunity for a dynamic, intelligent, and highly skilled Secretary: directly responsible to one Senior Administrator, to co-ordinate the activities of a number of committees and to work closely with Senior Administrative staff. Services of a copy typist will be available.

36 hour, five day week. Proficiency allowances for secretarial certificates. Electric typewriter and pleasant working conditions in new building. Excellent staff benefits include sports and social club, squash and tennis courts, subsidised staff restaurant and library.

Application forms and job description available from: Administrator, Personnel Services, The London Hospital (Whitechapel), London E1 1BB. Telephone 01-247 5454 Ext. 388. Closing date for applications 14th November, quoting reference CL/T.

Tower Hamlets Health District—
part of The City and East London
AHA (7).



Secretary to Personnel Director

We are looking for a competent secretary for the Personnel Director of Unigate Dairies Limited.

This is a senior position suitable for a person with secretarial experience at a high level. We offer a competitive salary and good working conditions.

If you feel you have the experience and the qualifications to fill this position please apply to:

Employee Services Manager, Unigate Dairies Limited, Farmers Wife House, PO Box 782, Wood Lane, London W12 7RS. Tel: 01-743 3199.



HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY

ADMINISTRATIVE/ ADVISORY OFFICER

The National Corporation for the Care of Old People provides the secretariat and management for two Homes for old people and one group of almshouses. This involves the selection of residents and the engagement of staff but not accounts. It is also developing an advisory service on homes, and this will include the organisation of regional meetings of those who manage them.

The post entails primary responsibility for these functions, and will involve some travel, though the office is in London. Administrative experience and some knowledge of homes and other social services for old people are desirable. Starting salary on the scale £3,300 x £150-£4,200 (reviewed annually in August) according to experience.

Apply in writing by 1st December to Secretary, NCCP, Nutfield Lodge, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RS, marked "Confidential".

ARABIAN GULF SECRETARIES

earn up to £5,000 p.a.

A major Oil Company in Saudi Arabia has vacancies for Secretaries, 23 years of age and over, who have had a minimum of two years' secretarial experience and hold certificates showing at least 90 w.p.m. shorthand and 55 w.p.m. typewriting speeds.

Apart from having the opportunity to travel in the Middle East during weekends and local holidays, averaging 12 days each year, you are entitled to 30 days paid vacation for a one year contract, which may be renewed. The salary up to £5,000 p.a. includes an end of contract bonus. Low rental, air-conditioned living quarters are provided and first class recreational facilities are available. Traveling expenses there and back are provided so don't wait to take advantage of what the Middle East can offer you.

Please apply for an application form quoting Ref. No. T/544, to Charles R. Lister International Limited, 33 Cavendish Square, London W1M 9HF. Tel.: 01-629 0682.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY TO THE COMPANY SECRETARY WITH THIS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SITUATED IN THE WEST END OF LONDON BECOMES VACANT SHORTLY

We are looking for a first class secretary, to start as soon as possible who will also be required to handle the recruitment of female staff. Duties will include general administration work and the function of personnel officer in the London office.

Applicants should be 25-35 years of age. Usual company benefits. Salary £2,000 + bonus.

For further information please contact the personnel officer

01-734 8070

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Robert Fleming, a leading City Merchant Bank, requires a Secretary with good shorthand and typing speeds, aged 35+, for senior partner.

This is an excellent position for a lady wishing a secure job, under very pleasant conditions.

Good salary will be offered with various fringe benefits.

Apply Tom Phillips, Robert Fleming & Co. Limited, 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3. Tel.: 01-283 2400.

FANTASTIC!!

WE'LL PAY UP TO £4,000 (and more later)
for the following position:

Bright, vivacious, attractive single girl as Private Secretary to Marketing Director of dynamic new London based firm expanding from Canada/U.S. Must be excellent typist plus shorthand, have organised mind, French or German an asset. The right girl can have a great future: advance far past a secretarial position to executive stature if she shows the ambition and talent.

Tel.: CALGRANT LTD. 235 2888/7

for preliminary interview

TRI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

(English, French, Spanish)
Circa £2,700 p.a.

General Motors Limited are looking for a Secretary to work for senior American Executives at their Colindale plant.

Apart from the normal secretarial duties she will need to be able to translate correspondence dictated in English into French and Spanish. The work involved is interesting and varied and she will be expected to work on her own initiative.

We are really looking for an experienced Secretary but would consider a person recently qualified in French/Spanish as long as they have the necessary shorthand/typing skills. In addition to a generous starting salary and first-class modern working conditions we offer many Big Company benefits including 4 weeks annual holiday and subsidised staff canteen.

Please apply to
Allan Norris, Employment Supervisor,
GENERAL MOTORS LIMITED,
Stag Lane, Colindale, London NW9 0EH.
Telephone 01-205 8541.

Secretary/ PA

London

Salary up to £6,000

My Client, Chief Executive of a major group of City based institutions, is looking for a personal assistant. Ideally, she will be over 30, experienced at this level, with excellent speeds.

Those earning less than £4,000 p.a. need not apply.

Phone Clea Hart, 734 1034, for an application form.

Earn up to £2,800 and set up a new Personnel System

Superb, ground floor opportunity for an efficient young Secretary with some Accounts/Personnel knowledge and interest at the new, Central London Head Office of a very rapidly expanding American import company. Involves helping to establish a new Personnel department capable of immediate growth from scratch. It is a fascinating job carrying very real prospects of considerable personal expansion.

For further details ring:
JOANNA KNIGHT,
EXECUTIVE CONSULTANT
THE CHALLENGER SERVICE
TOP APPOINTMENTS DIVISION
18/23 Oxford St., London, W.1
01-437 9592

THE MARGERY HURST CENTRE

has the following exciting opportunities: £3,000 for PA/Sec in property, tough challenging position for high calibre woman. £3,000 for sophisticated French bi-lingual secretary for international company, varied and interesting appointment.

Telephone now 629 8812 or call at 47 Davies St., W.1.

SILVER SHADOW

P.A./Secretary/Driver, 20-30, for Chairman of London Export Group.

Good secretarial skills, but flexibility and ability to meet people at all levels essential. Languages an advantage.

Salary at current levels, but fringe benefits such as some Continental travel and use of car.

Apply personally to RANPE Ltd., 5th Floor, Imperial House, Dominion Street, E.C.2, any morning, or write enclosing a snapshot with C.V.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING/OIL TRADING CO.

SECRETARY
£3,000 neg.

We are offering a responsible position with our dynamic 4-man team in well-appointed offices. You will have an IBM Golfball, self-correcting typewriter, shorthand, essential knowledge of telex, bookkeeping/accounts, and able to handle on IBM 4 x 18 switchboard desirable. Free BUPA membership. Company pension scheme being formed.

INTERESTED? Call Mr. MacLennan, 839 4292

SECRETARY c. £3,000

The Managing Director of a progressive West End organisation is seeking an intelligent, efficient, and experienced Secretary. Previous experience in the organisation of business would be an advantage. This is an interesting position which would suit a career-minded girl prepared to work overtime when required.

Phone 755 2382 for further details, or write Box 1309 S. The Times.

ORGANIZATIONAL FLAIR?

International firm of lawyers in the Aldwych area requires a cool, competent, adaptable Secretary, aged 25 plus. East word trade. Must have good shorthand, audio and typing experience. IBM calculator a bonus. £4,000 plus £1,250 l.v. per week. Call 831 7326

EXPERIENCED LEGAL SECRETARY/P.A.

For Partner, City solicitors, company secretary, experienced, efficient, though work may be varied. High standard required but salary to match. Modern office, Frith Street, W.1.

Please ring 795 2783 (ref. JT).

Secretary to the Head of Personnel

£3000+

West End

Our clients Colgate Palmolive can offer an outstanding secretary the challenge and interest of working as part of a young personnel team.

As secretary to the Head of Personnel she will handle independently a lot of essential administration and, after training, will take responsibility for the recruitment and selection of secretarial staff. The job requires first class secretarial skills, and an ability to cope with people and paper work.

Previous secretarial experience working for senior management is essential and for this reason the successful applicant will probably be over 23.

If you are looking for, and deserve, a starting salary of £3,000 upwards, top benefits and your own well furnished and equipped office, telephone or write in confidence to Alison Swaby, Austin Knight Limited, Knightway House, 20 Soho Square, London W1A 1DS. Tel. 01-437 9261.

The Burton Group Ltd.

Two Directors' Secretaries/PA's

around £3000 p.a.

Our Chairman and our Group Personnel Director will be losing their secretaries soon (retirement and motherhood). We are looking for two replacements, who must have experience as secretaries to directors in a large organisation. Age is not important but maturity, tact and organising ability are. Both posts involve contact with directors and senior executives inside the Group, and with eminent people outside.

We are a large group of well-known retail companies, and the posts carry the usual large-company benefits. Location is near Oxford Circus.

Salaries will be agreed around £3000, depending on experience.

Please write to: Miss Pauline Tims, 214 Oxford Street, London W1N 9DF, or phone 01-636 4011.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE INTERNATIONAL CORP.

requires mature, level-headed Secretary for demanding and varied work in busy office. Ability to cope during his frequent absences and to organise the work load is essential. Office is presently situated in the Strand. Attractive salary—negotiable; over 4 weeks holiday: L.V.s.

Please ring Miss Yvonne Arnold on 01-636 8055 for further details.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY/P.A.

to office manager

NR LIVERPOOL STREET STATION

This position is available to a lady with the personality and adaptability to help run the services supporting the leading United Kingdom office of an international firm of Chartered Accountants. She would start at a competitive salary and would be eligible for non-contributory pension and life assurance benefits. She would need the full range of secretarial skills, but not necessarily shorthand. She is likely to be between 30 and 45, with experience of recruiting and retaining staff and of systems used in a large office. For appointment please phone:

J. E. PHILLIPS, 01-283 3070.

MAYFAIR SOLICITORS

require

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/PA

With good personality, over 25 years of age, for Partner specializing in international commercial and entertainment work.

Mainly audio, but some shorthand is necessary.

Salary negotiable around £2,750 with generous bonuses and annual increments.

Own office, good working conditions and flexible hours.

Call Mrs. Rogers or Miss Robertson, on 01-493 4010.

Personal Assistant/ Secretary

aged 25 plus, required by busy Partner of a large legal firm situated in the EC2 area. Must have administrative and organising ability. Previous experience at a senior level and first class shorthand and typing skills essential. Salary negotiable. Box 1310 S. The Times.

we need qualified secretaries, in America..

Air Fare Paid.
Six-Month Programme.
Guaranteed Income.
Visa Sponsorship.

Free Health Insurance.
Accommodation
Arranged.

For details,
write or telephone.

First Girl Ltd.,
33 Sackville St.,

London W1. 01-437 6853.

Interviews being held frequently in: EDINBURGH, GLASGOW,
MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, NEWCASTLE, BRISTOL, LONDON.

Pour la Femme

MINITONE is a great face-saver!

this advanced beauty care aid tones up facial muscles to correct the contours, making you feel years younger. Just a few minutes a day with your Minitone will gently reshape elasticity to smoothing wrinkles, cheeks and chin line, smoothing away lines.

Happily Minitone user says: "This truly seems to me to be as near to man-made magic as you could get. This is the sort of thing that really has to be seen to be believed. (Mrs. P. M. M., of Whitstable.) And now for the colour test!"

Minitone, Dept. T/17/9,
12 Baker Street, London W1M 2HA,
or ring 01-935 8393.



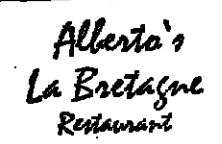
French Speciality - Le Cordon and Tripp
A LA CARTE & SET MENU £10.00
One daily Fully Licensed
Reservations: 01-225 5285



Harvey House Restaurant
Globe, Chertsey, Chertsey
Good atmosphere
Phone: Bishop's Cleeve 2585



Specialists in continental
dresses, suits, and fashion accessories.
15 Grove St.
Wimborne, Dorset.



7 Shaftesbury Road
London W.2

THE PERFECTION OF
OLD TIME SERVICE

Waiters attend to you in
frock coats.

The atmosphere of a
forgotten period.

THE AU SAVANIR

8 Charlotte St., W.1
01-636 7134 or 636 9575.

Specialties of the house:
Steak Diane,
Escalope de Veau Savarin.

BUY DIRECT from Roma Furs, Ltd.
selection furs and fur hats, etc.
Roma Furs Ltd., 100 Tottenham Court Rd., W.1
01-259 3553.

THE TIMES SPECIAL OFFERS FOR THE TIMES SPECIAL GIRLS

BEAUTIFUL PEARLS FOR BEAUTIFUL GIRLS



You won't need a twinset to wear this string of pearls. You won't really need any other jewelry this winter either. For fun or for formal, these milky lustrous pearls will make you feel glamorous and more important, complete a feminine—quite an achievement these days.

Adrian Mann has selected these cultured tone pearls for us at a special price of £4.95 which includes a beautiful black and gold, velvet-lined box. The knotted string is approximately 38in long and will be the ideal Christmas present for you or the friend who has everything.

To order, please complete the coupon clearly using a ballpoint. United Kingdom addresses only. Normal delivery within 28 days, inquiries, not orders, to Christine Westwood 01-837 1234, ex. 500.

Send to Pearl Office, 32 Ward Road, London, M17SD. (73)
Please send box(es) of pearls at £4.95 including postage and packing.
I enclose a cheque/postal order for £..... crossed and made payable to Times Newspapers Limited.
Name
Address
Post Office P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, WC1X 9EX. Reg. No. 86486.

مكتبة الامم

La creme de la creme

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

£2,500 upwards

Looking for a future Personnel Officer who is a good manager, a good administrator, a good communicator and a good team player. We want you to be responsible for coordinating all personnel matters in the UK.

At a headquarters personnel team you will make a contribution to the success of our International Unit, and at the same time lay the foundations of a successful career in personnel.

Join Harvey, I.C.I. Bridge House North, Putney, London, SW6. Telephone: 01-788 7272 exten-
sion 100.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Work includes monitoring legislative progress (in social security, etc.), Personnel Planning, Salary Surveys, Training Courses, etc., and some other work. Versatility and initiative are essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Personnel Department and will be a member of the senior management team.

NSS Women's Appointments, Danes Hill House, 265 Strand, WC2R 1AD. 01-242 5055.

SECRETARY/PA TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Applications are invited for the position of Secretary/PA to the Chief Executive of ABTA. Applicants should have over 2 years' experience in a similar position and be experienced in the use of a word processing machine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Secretary's office and will be a member of the senior management team.

MR. M. A. ALTON, Chief Executive, Association of British Travel Agents, 53/54 Newman Street, London W1P 4AH.

MARGERY ST CENTRE

clients require able P.A./Secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Secretary's office and will be a member of the senior management team.

Phone or call 01-248 6331

THE CITY UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE ASSISTANT

Needed urgently. Work includes the handling of Press Releases and other communications. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Communications Office and will be a member of the senior management team.

Write to the Communications Office, City University, 100 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU.

SECRETARY

£3,000 +. An international S.W.I. seeks a P.A./Secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Secretary's office and will be a member of the senior management team.

For more details please contact: GAR CAREERS, 1-730 5148/9.

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

Secretaries at salaries to £3,000 p.a. are now being recruited through Stella Fisher in the Strand. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Secretary's office and will be a member of the senior management team.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-356 6644.

WORLDWIDE TRAVEL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Wanted for International Businessman resident in the Sultanate of Oman. Attractive, responsible Personal Secretary to be principally based in the Middle East but with worldwide travel involved.

Salary c £3,750 plus self-contained air-conditioned studio flat, 4 weeks holiday per year with travel expenses paid to anywhere in the world.

We anticipate that the successful applicant would be between 24-35 years.

Please telephone 01-828 2926.

IMP MAKE 76 YOUR YEAR

As Secretary to the Personnel Manager of a big Shipping Line, you will be involved in the recruitment of staff for the company's fleet of ships. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Personnel Department and will be a member of the senior management team.

AND £2,700 p.a. A Canadian International company is looking for a Secretary to the General Manager. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Secretary's office and will be a member of the senior management team.

Both these appointments are situated in the West End of London and you can find out more about them by calling 01-242 5055.

12 Hyde Street, W.1 (near Bedford Square)

NEW MERCHANT BANK E.C.2

Financial Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Financial Department and will be a member of the senior management team.

Two Managers. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Management Department and will be a member of the senior management team.

Also need first-class Secretary to the General Manager. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Secretary's office and will be a member of the senior management team.

Write to the Personnel Department, New Merchant Bank, 100 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU.

Phone or call 01-248 6331

110 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

MARKET-RESEARCH EXECUTIVE

£4,000. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Market-Research Department and will be a member of the senior management team.

For further details please contact: JOANNA KNIGHT, EXECUTIVE CONSULTANT, 100 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU.

Phone or call 01-248 6331

100 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division, the following notice is hereby given: The Companies Act 1948, section 100, provides that a company may be wound up by the court if it is unable to pay its debts. The court has now made an order for the winding up of the company named in the notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the company named in the notice has been wound up by the court. The liquidator has now been appointed and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company's affairs.

For further details please contact: JOANNA KNIGHT, EXECUTIVE CONSULTANT, 100 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU.

Phone or call 01-248 6331

100 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

FLAT SHARING

ROOM, b. & a. available, West London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the flat and will be a member of the senior management team.

For further details please contact: JOANNA KNIGHT, EXECUTIVE CONSULTANT, 100 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU.

Phone or call 01-248 6331

100 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

RENTALS

ROOM, b. & a. available, West London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the room and will be a member of the senior management team.

For further details please contact: JOANNA KNIGHT, EXECUTIVE CONSULTANT, 100 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU.

Phone or call 01-248 6331

100 Brook Street, London, EC1A 3PU

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

01-248 6331

